

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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"The Romans and Greeks sacrificed to Pallas Athena (Minerva) before going to war, and the actual presiding divinity of battle was Bellona, who was fabled as driving her smoking steeds furiously through the ranks of the combatants. When these female divinities of war came into actual conflict with male war gods the latter were usually made to get the worst of it."—(See the Article on "Warrior Women," on p. 357).

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Widespread interest and indignation have been aroused by the Memorandum of the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee which we published last week, dealing with the treatment of the women's deputations by the police last November. The *Manchester Guardian*, which has never hesitated to put principle before party,

printed the Memorandum in full, and commented on it in a leading article, in the course of which it said:—

In face of the exceedingly grave charges which it contains, we do not see how Mr. Churchill can refuse an inquiry. Indeed, the Home Office is no doubt anxious for a full, searching, and impartial investigation. For, apart from what is, if it is substantiated, a hideous wrong to many brave and defenceless women, the honour of the police is at stake.

The *Eastern Morning News*, in a powerful leading article under the title "More than We can Stand" took a similarly strong line, concluding with the words, "Englishmen will not stand by and tolerate such outrages as are described in the report which has been brought to the notice of Mr. Churchill." The appeal for a public enquiry has also been strongly supported by the *Christian Commonwealth* and many other leading papers.

An Official View.

On the other hand, some members of the press, noticeably two well-known Liberal organs, *The Liverpool Daily Post* and *The Nation*, have not hesitated to direct their criticism against the Conciliation Committee. *The Liverpool Daily Post* says that, "when women attack the police and take to forcing their way into Westminster they can only be repelled by force." We should have supposed that even anti-Suffragists would have admitted that there are limits beyond which the

authorities have no right to go even when they are trying to prevent women from asking, at the proper place, for a right to which they are entitled. But the most extraordinary thing is the attitude adopted by *The Nation*, which argues as follows:—

We are bound to say that we disapprove both the policy and one particular method of the Committee. Two courses were open to it. They might have carefully collected evidence of the worst, or most salient, cases of misconduct they allege, and have prosecuted the supposed offenders. Or they might have collected this evidence and put it privately before the Home Office, reserving the right to publish if redress were refused. Instead of taking this course, they not only publish the evidence at once, but they couple with it a charge or a suggestion of gross misconduct against the Home Office of which no kind of proof is offered.

We confess to a sense of profound astonishment, not untouched with humiliation, that one of our national papers should have sunk so low as to remain unmoved by the shameful facts which are brought out in the Memorandum, and to see in it only a ground for quarrelling with the procedure adopted by the Conciliation Committee. Even our old enemy, *The Spectator*, recognises that the charges in the Memorandum are serious, and imagines that "Mr. Churchill will see fit to grant an inquiry, not merely because the request comes from a non-party organisation, but because he owes it to the police that they should not be allowed to rest under such very grave imputations—imputations



so entirely at variance with their high records—if they can rebut them."

Mr. Churchill Refuses an Inquiry.

Mr. Churchill, however, evidently afraid to face publicity on the facts, has refused to grant the inquiry, and falls back on the excuses put forward by *The Nation*. Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, he alleged delay in bringing the charges, and declared that if they could be supported by evidence they ought to have been preferred in a police court. The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police had assured him that the instructions given to the police had been to act with restraint and moderation. There were not more than a dozen plain clothes detectives in the crowd, and they were there in order to deal with possible thieves. Not one of the 200 women arrested had complained of undue violence.

There Has Been No Delay.

The suggestion put forward by Mr. Churchill, that the charges have been hushed up until now, and that they have been sprung upon the authorities at a very great length of time after the alleged cruelties took place, is not true. There has been no delay in bringing these charges. In fact, while the battle of Westminster was still raging, complaints were even then made to the authorities at Scotland Yard. Mrs. Drummond herself called there shortly after the deputation, and made definite complaints about one or two particular cases. In the issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which went to press after the deputation on November 18, a complaint was made of the police behaviour. A large number of the 200 women arrested would have made their complaints in the police court, but Mr. Churchill effectively prevented their doing so by withdrawing the charges against them. At the General Election a leaflet was issued definitely stating that the Home Secretary had used methods of brutality. Mrs. Saul Solomon wrote him a long and convincing letter, giving a faithful account of her own experiences. There was a question in the House of Commons about this matter, when the Home Secretary gave one of the usual evasive official replies. This statement has taken a long time to prepare, partly because some of the women who had evidence to give were for two months in prison and were not released until after Christmas, partly because while the election was raging it was impossible to get the careful attention of the Home Office to a statement of this kind, and partly because the Conciliation Committee were scattered and could not be got together until the re-assembling of Parliament. So that there has been singularly little delay in presenting to the public and the Home Office the necessary statement.

Police Court Justice.

The other suggestion, that the right method of dealing with this matter would be to prosecute individual members of the police we dismiss with contempt. It is not a matter of making scapegoats of one or two policemen who have acted at the bidding of their superior officers but who would not be allowed by official rules to disclose the instructions on which they acted in the police-court. But further than this the mere thought of attempting to win justice against the police within the precincts of a police-court is one which would appear to us as humorous if it were not profoundly sad. Our experience of these courts of summary jurisdiction is that justice cannot be obtained in them; they are simply courts for registering the decisions of the police where the Home Secretary, who is the ultimate head of the police and of the magistrates alike, can work his pleasure at will. If any proof of this were needed was it not furnished last November when the Home Secretary, fearing the exposure which would have resulted from prosecuting the charges of obstruction against the arrested women, withdrew them *en bloc* and rendered magistrate and police alike impotent? The whole matter was very clearly dealt with by Miss Christabel Pankhurst in her speech at the Queen's Hall last Monday, an extract from which will be found on page 353.

Militant Protest by Men.

As a protest against the treatment by the Government of the question of Woman Suffrage and the discreditable revelations concerning November last, two men scaled the wall into Downing Street on Wednesday morning when the Cabinet Council was sitting, and directed a stone at one of the windows. To a stone was attached a letter, which will be found on page 352.

Both men were immediately arrested and taken to Bow Street where the police evidence was heard. They were bound over to keep the peace for three months, or, as an alternative, sent to prison for three weeks. Mr. Garrett agreed to be bound over, but Mr. Abbey, who refused, was sent to prison.

The Household Franchise for Women.

In an able leaflet, which we give in full on page 355 Mr. Brailsford explains the precise significance of the new Conciliation Bill, whose object is to confer the household franchise on women. This is the Bill whose second reading is to be taken on May 5, and in view of the profound ignorance of the general public as to the exact character of the women's demand, fostered as it is by deliberate misrepresentation by anti-Suffragists and a section of the press, we hope that our readers will take every opportunity of getting this leaflet into the hands of the men and women of the country. It can be obtained from the *Woman's Press* on the usual terms.

The Case of Mrs. Woolmore.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday in last week, Mr. Winston Churchill, in refusing to interfere with the sentence on Mrs. Woolmore—the woman who was sent to prison for six weeks because she was unable to keep her wretched home clean—attempted to justify the action of the magistrates, and indicated that the woman was sent to prison not so much as a punishment for a crime as that she might be treated for weak-mindedness. Suffragists, however, know full well that Holloway prison is the very last place to be considered as a hospital for the sick in body, or an asylum for the weak in mind. Most astonishing of all, however, is the assurance of Mr. Churchill that the woman was imprisoned for the sake of her children. Surely it is a new and most startling innovation in criminal procedure to suggest that a person may be incarcerated, not for crime committed, but for the special interest and benefit of other persons! Such a dangerous precedent would not have been accepted had the person concerned been a man instead of a woman. It looks very much as though the Habeas Corpus Act, so far as it applies to women, is to be torn up, just as the Bill of Rights, so far as it applies to women, has been torn up, as well as the fundamental principle of the British constitution that taxation and representation should go together.

The Rights of a Mother.

The case of the Belfast mother, Mrs. McCann, was raised in the House of Lords on Tuesday when the facts of the *Ne Temere* Decree were discussed. Lord Crewe, speaking for the Government, took precisely the same line taken by Mr. Birrell in the House of Commons. He pointed out that "with regard to the effect of the decree there would be no doubt that the Civil law could not possibly be overridden by it." There could be no more emphatic statement of the truth that it is the Civil law of marriage and the Civil law alone which is responsible for the position of Mrs. McCann, which empowers a man in the position of McCann to kidnap the children, born in wedlock, and refuse to give any information to the mother with regard to their whereabouts or to their health and welfare. It is a matter of common knowledge that there are a multitude of women suffering as Mrs. McCann suffers from the gross injustice of the Civil marriage law, which has been made regardless of the woman's point of view.

Brutal Treatment of Children.

Women have read with disgust the attempt of the Home Office to whitewash the authorities at Heswall Nautical School, in the report prepared by Mr. Masterman. The facts came to light mainly owing to the courageous action of Mrs. Adam, who was for a short time Matron of the school, but who was suspended from her position owing to the complaint she made to the Captain Superintendent, Mr. Beuttler, of the way in which the boys were treated. Though Mr. Masterman would have the public believe that the main parts of her accusation have not been substantiated, yet the facts of the case reveal a state of affairs which will surely strike all decent people with horror. In twenty-eight cases excessive canings were performed, and the report speaks of the need of antiseptic dressing because of the skin being broken. Blankets were used on occasions to stifle the cries of the boys being punished. On one occasion a boy was drenched with cold water and shortly afterwards died. On another occasion the whole school were kept standing till 5 a.m. as a punishment. Nothing shows more clearly the need for women's influence at St. Stephens than these revelations.

California and Kansas.

California has gone a long step in the direction of Votes for Women; some particulars of the voting in favour of the constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women will be found in a letter from Miss Alice L. Park, on another page. Many influential women from different parts of California gathered in Sacramento on behalf of the amendment, and the Judiciary Committee, consisting of twenty lawyers, granted a public hearing in the Senate Chamber. Every available seat and standing room was occupied, and spectators packed into the balcony. Each side was given 45 minutes in which to speak. The Anti-Suffragists had one speaker (who occupied the whole of that time) while six women spoke on the Suffragist side. It is reported by the *Los Angeles Express* that for many years the Senate has not witnessed a more enthusiastic and sustained outburst of applause than that which greeted Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, one of the Suffragist speakers, who for thirty minutes piled fact upon fact,

"piercing with delicate irony the platitudes of opposition, and finally summing up her case in argument that swept everything before it. As she graciously bowed acknowledgment to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the audience, that filled the Chamber far beyond the legal limit of breathing space, broke forth in a long continuous expression of earnest approval. It was a great night for the advocates of suffrage."

The following day the Committee reported in favour of the amendment by a vote of fourteen to three, and the Senate and Assembly carried it by an overwhelming majority. In Kansas also the Governor has signed a Woman Suffrage resolution. It will be published in the Statute Book in May, and be voted on at the next election. In Kansas, women already have the right to vote for city officials.

Memoirs of Interest.

Preston Town Council has supported, with only four dissentients, a memorial of the local branch of the W.S.P.U. urging the Government to pass the Women's Enfranchisement Bill into law.

The Leicester Town Council carried on Tuesday last, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution urging the passage of the Conciliation Bill.

GETTING NEW READERS.

Feb. 20 to Feb. 25.

The storm of indignation aroused by the facts published by the Conciliation Committee as to the treatment of the Women's Deputation in November is a striking proof of the sympathy of the public when once they are in possession of the truth. It brings home to us more than ever the necessity for a very much wider distribution of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which is the only paper that publishes regularly the real facts about the militant movement. The following list of friends who have sent in forms for new readers during the past week shows what splendid work is being done to make the paper known. In eleven weeks readers have gained 1,348 new subscribers, a splendid object lesson of individual effort!

| | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------|-------|
| Previously known | | Mrs. F. Robertson | 5 |
| Jedged | 1,283 | Mrs. A. K. Channing | 2 |
| Mrs. Dempster | 1 | Miss Goodfellow | 1 |
| Mrs. Gay | 1 | Miss A. Heale | 1 |
| Miss M. S. Bennett | 1 | Mrs. H. Lyman | 1 |
| Mrs. R. F. Jones | 2 | Miss G. Stevenson | 1 |
| Miss E. O. Growse | 1 | Mrs. F. Alexander | 1 |
| Mrs. Reilly | 1 | Miss H. Weaver | 1 |
| Miss Craven | 1 | Mrs. Violet Jones | 2 |
| Miss Montgomery | 1 | Mrs. Marshall | 1 |
| Miss Declan Moore | 1 | Mrs. P. Corbett | 1 |
| Miss Fallis | 1 | Miss S. Jones | 1 |
| Miss H. G. Roberts | 1 | Miss Day | 1 |
| Mrs. H. J. Robinson | 2 | Miss M. Vaughan | 1 |
| Mrs. Edgelow | 1 | Mrs. Pethick Lawrence | 1 |
| Mrs. A. Court | 1 | A. M. B. | 2 |
| Miss E. Carrie | 1 | Mrs. Fraser Mackenzie | 1 |
| Miss Christie | 2 | Miss F. Toulmin-Smith | 1 |
| Miss C. Lale | 1 | Miss F. Spong | 2 |
| Miss K. Todd | 3 | Mrs. Rowat | 1 |
| Mrs. Selous | 1 | Miss Bulan | 1 |
| Anon | 6 | Mrs. J. Gulich | 1 |
| Mrs. McKeown | 1 | Miss L. B. A. Hamilton | 3 |
| Miss B. Rowland | 1 | Mrs. Smyth-Pigott | 2 |
| Mrs. J. T. White | 3 | Mrs. Cameron Swan | 1 |
| Women's Enfranchise- ment League, Cape Colony | 1 | Mrs. Dahl | 1 |
| Miss L. Gargott | 1 | Miss B. Downing | 1 |
| Lady Stout | 1 | Miss M. L. Dowling | 1 |
| Lady Constance Lytton | 1 | | |
| | | | 1,348 |

This week the paper is being sent to new permanent readers in Johannesburg, Salisbury (South Africa), Quebec Brookline (Mass.), Dawson (Yukon) and Penang (Straits Settlement).

At the meeting in Bristol on Monday last, where I was speaking, cards were sent up to the platform with promises from different members to secure 33 new readers for the paper.

In Belfast street sales amount to 10 dozen each week.

A friend writes that she puts the paper each week in four infirmary boxes in the stations in Glasgow, and suggests others should act similarly.

G. V. writes that she will send *VOTES FOR WOMEN* for one month to a district nursing home, where the nurses are keenly interested.

Two sisters write that in addition to securing four new regular readers they dispose of one dozen every week. Others write that, though they have not yet secured new readers, they are taking extra copies, and introducing them to the notice of their friends.

The Misses Cadiz and their band of workers sold twelve dozen copies last week in Dublin, and have now increased their order to fourteen dozen per week.

The Chelsea Union has secured 5 new subscribers.

Miss Margaret Fison, in sending a long list of new subscribers, says:—"I also leave our paper weekly in the waiting room of both stations here. One is also left in the Mechanics' Institute, and three in restaurants. We are having all these papers weekly from the Ipswich shop instead of headquarters, as our shop needs encouragement."

One of the Bath members takes in 12 copies every week to send to doctors, and Mrs. Mansel takes in six copies to send away. At a recent meeting in Peterborough, Mrs. Mansel herself secured 8 new regular readers.

One lady passes her weekly copy on to a nurse who, in turn, sends it to Lingfield Colony. Her mother has promised to take it each week from her newsagent, and a friend has promised to buy a copy once a fortnight from the Putney W.S.P.U. Another lends her copy to as many as will read it.

In Dundee Miss Fraser Smith and Miss McFarlane have been canvassing the shops in populous districts. They go three times a week after office hours; in one street they sell four dozen copies with no difficulty, and in another three dozen copies. Many of the shopkeepers are becoming pretty regular customers, and are taking an interest in the movement. Even to shops where they are refused, they return, and perhaps the third week, admiring their "pluck and perseverance," these people will take a copy. On Saturdays two members tackle the huge crowds which flock to the football matches, and they always sell a few dozen copies. From two to three dozen are sold at the Flower Market, and there is a regular pitch in the centre of the town. Miss Vera Bolotine, a Russian medical student, is presenting a copy every week to the Students' Common Room in Dundee, and also in St. Andrews. Several other new readers have been secured, but they are getting their papers through newsagents.

An Ilford member has accepted, on behalf of her library, one of the copies so generously offered to be sent free to any free library for six months. I have still four other offers, so will members please write at once who want to avail themselves of one of them?

Letters continue to come in telling us of free libraries up and down the country where *VOTES FOR WOMEN* is regularly accepted. These include the Chiswick Free Library "since and before it became a penny paper," East and West Ham, Barry, Eastbourne, Fulham (all three libraries). "They are well read too," says our correspondent. We hear also that some months ago the Committee of the Beane Institute, Canterbury, were requested to take in the paper, and that seven councillors voted for it and two against. One remarked that *VOTES FOR WOMEN* was more worth the penny than some of the other periodicals already subscribed for. Six of the Bristol libraries have the paper. Members of the Aberdeen Women's Social and Franchise League are supplying the public library and four branch libraries with weekly copies.

F. W. P. L.

CENSUS RESISTANCE.

The Census Protest scheme is being greeted with much enthusiasm. At the Queen's Hall meeting last Monday, no fewer than 100 of the promise cards were filled in and signed by members of the audience. Upon the promise-card appears a statement concerning the ways in which the Census Protest can be accomplished. It runs as follows:—

Census Resistance.

- 1.—I, being a woman Occupier, undertake to refuse to fill up my Census Form, and to write across the form the reason for my refusal.
- 2.—I, being a Lodger or Boarder, or resident in an hotel, undertake to apply to the Census Authorities for a special form for my own use, and to refuse to fill in the particulars, writing across the form the reason for my refusal.
- 3.—I, being a male Occupier, undertake not to fill in upon the Census Form any particulars concerning the women inmates of my house, and to write across the form the reason for this action.
- 4.—I, being a woman unable to protest in any of the ways mentioned above, undertake to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to escape inclusion in the Census return.

Strike out the clauses that do not apply to your case, sign your name and address below, and return in an envelope to—

Miss OLIVE SMITH, W.S.P.U.,

4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr., Mrs., or Miss

FULL Address

Direct and active part in the protest may be taken, not only by those who are Occupiers in the ordinary sense of the term but by lodgers and others. One of the officials at the headquarters of the Census Committee in Milbank explained the point by the following statement made to a representative of the *Daily Mirror*:—

"A lodger in a house, occupying his or her own room, is entitled to a separate schedule from the enumerator of the district, which he or she can fill up and leave, enclosed in an envelope, for the enumerator when he calls.

"This privilege will not be denied to boarders in private families or residents in hotels who, for this census night only, may claim to have themselves regarded as 'lodgers,' and so become entitled to a separate schedule."

The local Registrar of Births and Deaths is, we understand, the official to whom lodgers and others who are not occupiers in the ordinary sense should apply for the separate form.

If the authorities decide to take proceedings against an occupier who has refused to fill in the Census form, application is made to the local police-court for a summons, which is served upon the offending person. On the appointed date the Census resister appears in the police-court, and the case is tried by the magistrate in the usual way.

Occupiers who refuse to fill in the Census form are liable to a fine which must not exceed £5.

Many intending protesters have asked what is the alternative to payment of the fine. The alternative is the seizure and sale of goods. But in certain cases imprisonment may be imposed. Thus, where it appears that the convicted person has no goods whereon to levy distress, or that in the event of a warrant of distress being issued the goods will be insufficient to satisfy the money payable or that the levy of the distress will be more injurious than imprisonment, the Court may order imprisonment.

If the fine imposed does not exceed 10s., then the alternative period of imprisonment cannot exceed 7 days; where the fine exceeds 10s., but does not exceed £1, then a maximum sentence of 14 days' imprisonment can be given; where the fine is between £1 and £5, then the alternative period of imprisonment cannot exceed one month.

A number of questions upon points of detail have been received from those who intend to share in the protest. Answers to these appear below.

One very important point has been raised by a correspondent, who asks whether the Census protest will be carried through if before April 2 the Government should announce their intention of giving full facilities this Session for the passage of the Conciliation Bill. The answer to this obviously is that if the passage of the Bill were assured, the Census protest would be unnecessary.

The general view of the public, so far as it has been expressed, seems to be that the Census protest is a perfectly legitimate form of agitation. Some individuals have, however, expressed dissent. Thus, we have been appealed to to remember that upon the Census will be based legislation affecting the interests of women. We are well aware of this fact, but our fear is that unless women obtain the Vote in the meantime, such legislation, while apparently benevolent, may be contrary to their real interests. Another critic assures us that far from

improving the prospects of the Conciliation Bill, we are diminishing these, and that when Mr. Asquith is again asked to give facilities for the Conciliation Bill, probably after such a display of bad citizenship he will decline to do so. It seems to be forgotten by the gentleman who writes thus, that last year the Prime Minister did not hesitate to veto the Conciliation Bill, notwithstanding the fact that there had been no Census protest, and that there had been a ten months' truce to all forms of militancy.

One most satisfactory result the proposed Census protest has already had; it has attracted the attention and aroused the interest of statisticians and social reformers.

Questions on Resisting the Census.

1. Could I take a cottage in the country for a week and refuse to fill in the Census paper, though I be not there on the Sunday night? I would write on it on the Sunday or Monday, but I want to be in London for Sunday night. Is this practicable? Yes.

2. I understand that there is no penalty if a woman lodger should simply evade the Census. Is this so? Yes.

3. Where can Census forms, containing the questions asked, be obtained?

The Census forms will be delivered by the Enumerator during the week preceding the night of the Census.

4. A lady is willing to refuse to fill in the Census, but she cannot risk publicity. She is willing to pay the fine, so would she have to appear in Court?

No doubt her solicitor could represent her in Court.

5. If there were an all-night meeting might there not be spies watching to count who goes in and out, and so an approximate return might be made?

This would be exceedingly difficult, and it must be remembered that the mere counting of heads is only one of the objects of the Census. A very great deal of intimate and detailed information has to be given which the authorities cannot possibly obtain by this method.

6. It is said that not only those sleeping on the premises on Sunday night, but also those arriving on Monday, are to be put down. Can you tell me whether this is correct?

The occupier is required to include in the Census return any member of the household who has been absent during the night but returns in the morning, and has not been included in any other Census form. Therefore Census resisters living in the house of an occupier who is hostile to this protest should make a point of being away until after 12 noon on Monday, April 3. It is quite easy to arrange to spend the morning in the house of a friend, and in connection with the protest many offers of hospitality have been made. Women engaged in earning their living can go straight to their work.

7. Would it be of any use if I went to a country hotel for the night?

The fact that you are staying in the hotel will be recorded by the hotel proprietor, but further facts you can refuse to supply.

8. Would it do if I filled my house with other resisting women and went away myself for the night?

Yes. If the intention is to avoid liability you can lend your house for the night, asking no questions as to the people who are going to stay there. If you do not know you cannot be responsible for giving information.

9. I am a boarder in a house and, of course, do not wish to involve other people in the consequences of such action.

Apply to the Enumerator of the district, who is the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, for a separate form and then no one else will be responsible.

10. I am willing to sublet (nominally) my flat to a Suffragette who is courageous enough to face prison for the cause. I should be glad to know for certain how far I should be legally responsible.

You would not be responsible. The lady to whom you let the flat would be the only person liable.

11. We live in unfurnished apartments, so how do we manage, supposing our landlady will not help us and gives as much information as she can about us?

You should apply for a separate census form, and the landlady will not be expected to give any information concerning you.

12. Will a fine cover the liability?

Yes.

13. As an occupier I intend to resist and am willing to be imprisoned. My servants are willing to follow my example in refusing. What would be the result to them?

They are not responsible, for you alone as occupier are responsible, and no punishment can be meted out to them for their refusal.

14. Will you suggest to us women at a school how we can join the ranks of resisters to the Census? We are all members of the W.S.P.U., the matron, the nurse and the secretary of a boy's school are anxious to support the Union.

Apply for separate forms so that you are not counted in the general school returns.

15. I share rooms with a friend. She prefers to be counted but will refuse any information regarding myself. You will understand that I would rather stay out all night than drag her into any complications through my action?

Apply for a separate Census paper for your own use and then your friend will not be responsible.

16. Can you tell me my position: I am coming to live in London, and have taken a flat and shall be in residence before April 3. The flat is taken in my husband's name but he will be away at the time.

You and not your husband will be responsible, and you and not your husband will incur the penalty if you refuse to fill in the Census paper.

(Copies of the Census Acts may be obtained from any Bookseller, or from Messrs. Wyman & Son, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.3)

THE DEPUTATION.

Since last week several new names have been added to the Deputation list. One volunteer writes:—"I have decided to join the next deputation, and I shall be glad if you will enrol me. Since definitely deciding I have been filled with a feeling of calm, so different from what I have experienced on all the other deputations, when I felt that my 'duties' prevented my joining. Now I have no duty but one, and that is to prepare for active service if I am called upon."

Seeing in the *Evening Times* an unfriendly leaderette on the subject of the Conciliation Committee's memorandum, Mrs. Alice Green at once wrote to Clements Inn from Brussels announcing her intention of joining the deputation and sent to the *Evening Times* the following letter, which appeared in their issue of February 27.

The leaderette, which appeared in yesterday's *Evening Times*, I consider a gross libel to ladies like the suffragettes, and, in consequence, offer my humble services for the next deputation, "should one be necessary"; and whatever the consequence may be, I consider the one who is responsible for this insulting article is to blame. I may add I have just returned from England, and when there heard from the ladies themselves what really took place at the last deputation, and could not have believed from anyone but the ladies that anything so revolting in the extreme could possibly take place in what used to be "good old England," and by Britishers. The truth is you men are afraid of the true facts coming to light, for it cannot be that you are ignorant of the fact that two brave women lost their lives owing to the last deputation. So much for the true British pluck and chivalry of which one hears so much and sees so little. Perhaps it is like the money and work—left the country, for which we have to thank a corrupt Government, a corrupt Press, and an ignorant public.

Among the new members of the deputation enrolled during the week are four from Leicester and one from Ireland.

C. H. P.

TAX RESISTANCE.

One of the weapons of opposition which will be employed by women will be "tax resistance." Those who are proposing to do this will do well to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the law on the question, and we recommend them to apply to the offices of the Women's Tax Resistance League at 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., whose Secretary, Mrs. Kington Parkes, will be pleased to supply them with information. The League has taken over all the work in connection with this form of protest, and the Secretary will gladly give all particulars from the offices of the League.

Debenham & Freebody.
Wigmore Street, London, W.

NEW SPRING TAILOR MADE

Our Stock of Early Spring Coats and Skirts is exceptionally large and well assorted. It contains a large number of inexpensive garments, adapted from the newest French models and all thoroughly well made by skilled men tailors.



Coat and Skirt (as sketch), in new Spring tweeds and suitings, perfectly cut and finished. £4

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

The Home Secretary Refuses to Grant a Public Inquiry.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Snowden asked if the Home Secretary had received a memorandum accompanying a request for a public inquiry into the conduct of the Metropolitan Police on November 18, 22, and 23 last; if such memorandum had had his consideration; and what reply had been given to the request for an inquiry.

Mr. Churchill, in reply, said he had received the memorandum referred to, and had considered it carefully. It conveyed a large number of charges against the police, which, if there were any truth in them, should have been made at the time, and not after the lapse of three months—(hear, hear)—and should, if they could be supported by evidence, have been preferred in a police-court. (Hear, hear.) His reply to the memorandum was, therefore, to the effect that the proper course would be to prefer the charges in the ordinary way in a police-court, where evidence could be taken on oath and tested by cross-examination, and where the accused would have an opportunity of answering specific accusations. This was the remedy which the law provided, and, in his opinion, there was no other satisfactory way of ascertaining the truth of any specific charge. He had made inquiry of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police with regard to certain general statements included in the memorandum, and found them to be devoid of foundation. (Cheers.) There was no truth in the statement that the police had instructions which led them to terrorise and maltreat the women. On the contrary, the superintendent in charge impressed on them that as they would have to deal with women they must act with restraint and moderation, using no more force than was necessary. The statement that there were a large number of plain-clothes officers in the crowd who were guilty of indecency was equally false. (Cheers.) Apart from some detectives specially summoned when it was found that a large number of pickpockets and thieves were present, not more than a dozen plain-clothes officers were employed, and, with the exception of one who assisted in an arrest, none of them handled the women in any way, but the crowd contained a large number of reckless persons quite capable of indulging in gross conduct. It was quite possible some of these were guilty of indecency, and for their presence in Parliament Square the women themselves were responsible. Of the 200 arrested not one complained of being hurt, or made any charge of undue violence or misconduct against the police. If any charge could be made against any individual it could even now be investigated, either by the courts or by the police, but he was not prepared to grant an inquiry into vague and general charges brought by irresponsible persons long after the event. (Loud cheers.)

PRESS VIEWS.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

We have received from Mr. H. N. Brailsford a printed copy of a memorandum on the treatment of the Women Suffragists' deputations by the police which was laid before the Conciliation Committee on February 2, and has since been transmitted to Mr. Churchill along with a demand for a public inquiry. The allegations refer to the disorders of November 18 and the days following at the close of the last Parliament. At the time statements were freely made at Suffragist meetings and in the Press that undue violence, and in some cases a graver form of maltreatment, had been used by the police, and many of us would have been glad to see some of the cases then described made the occasion of a prosecution at which the facts could have been tested. The Suffrage societies, however, have preferred to sift their facts and arrange them in this memorandum to the Home Secretary, and, in face of the exceedingly grave charges which it contains, we do not see how Mr. Churchill can refuse an inquiry. Indeed, the Home Office is no doubt anxious for a full, searching, and impartial investigation. For, apart from what is, if it is substantiated, a hideous wrong to many brave and defenceless women, the honour of the police is at stake. The Conciliation Committee is a non-party body; it includes many experienced members of Parliament, and it is not to be supposed that they would have lent their names to the memorandum unless they were satisfied that an overwhelming *prima facie* case existed for inquiry. The treatment by the police of the Women Suffragists on the three occasions dealt with seems to have gone far beyond anything which had happened previously, and if the facts can be substantiated they are a clear infraction of the police regulations. As such they call for serious notice, alike in the interests of the public and of the discipline of the police. However little the women's action may commend itself to even convinced Suffragists, particularly on the later occasions, they have a right to be protected from illegal violence. An inquiry cannot but be welcomed by the police themselves. Hitherto, as a rule, they have behaved towards the women with the consideration and forbearance one would expect from an admirable force. The allegations now made are therefore all the more surprising, and an inquiry all the more necessary.

The body of detailed evidence supplied to the Home Secretary, from which we quote extracts, contains over a hundred and thirty individual statements. With regard to these, it is generally asserted that overmuch violence was used. Our police are not selected for this

kind of work, and the type of constable who may be capable and ruthlessly efficient in the arrest of the criminal ruffians of the East End may easily, in excitement, use his exceptional muscular power, without realising it, to inflict serious and permanent injury on the women whom he has orders to impede or disperse. But there is a graver matter than the mere exercise, serious though it be, of ordinary roughness of handling. The orders of the police were apparently to avoid, if possible, arrest, and the result of these orders, where carried out in the face of women who were determined either to succeed in their purpose or be taken in charge, seems to have been to set going a system of deliberate torture and terrorism. That is the first part of the Suffragists' indictment of the police. Blows and beating, the twisting of arms and fingers, treatment which resulted in bruises and in physical injury to weak hearts and highly-strung nerves; lasting many weeks after the event, are what the memorandum has to record. Most of the assaults were not capable of justification, being dealt on quite passive members of the demonstration; and however irritating to restrain and temper the conduct of the deputations may have been, aggressiveness and vindictiveness are not to be condoned. The second part of the indictment is more serious still. Apart from the allegation of assaults wantonly committed to give pain and torture, twenty-nine of the statements allege acts of indecency. The matter is a difficult one to discuss in print, and women describe such treatment only with the greatest reluctance. But, painful though it is, it is the part of the memorandum which demands the most thorough and searching investigation, and should the inquiry substantiate it, the most severe and decisive action on the part of the authorities. We look with confidence to the Home Secretary to see that justice is done.

THE SPECTATOR.

The charges in the memorandum are charges of worse things than casual brutality—deliberately thought-out tortures. We imagine that Mr. Churchill will see fit to grant an inquiry, not merely because the request comes from a non-party organisation, but because he owes it to the police that they should not be allowed to rest under such very grave imputations—imputations so entirely at variance with their high records—if they can rebut them. The police, we are sure, will not only not fear but will welcome an impartial investigation.

EASTERN MORNING NEWS.

"More than We can Stand."

However little sympathy many people may have with some of the methods of the women suffragists, no reasonable-minded person can read without indignation the memorandum which the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage has drawn up for presentation to the Home Secretary. In this document a series of very grave charges is made against the London police. The allegations are not entirely new. We have heard of them from time to time in isolated instances. They were a very ugly look then, but when the whole sum of them is brought together in such a report as we have before us, the story becomes one of great shame and humiliation. The Suffragettes have admittedly taken to extreme measures by adopting such whole-hearted and reckless tactics to draw attention to their cause as they have done, but that is no reason why they should be made the sport of brutal and dirty-minded policemen and the objects of disgusting license from the mob of onlookers. However offensive companies of women may become—whether they are Suffragettes or members of any other body fighting publicly to gain their ends—the country is not going to stand by and see them degraded and insulted by men who at heart can be little short of heathenish blackguards. There are ways and means of dealing with turbulent women who may assemble in the streets and draw crowds of people without the representatives of the law letting loose their low animal passions. The memorandum is of so serious a character that we do not see how the Home Secretary can refuse the request that an inquiry should be held. The report makes definite charges on the score of deliberate brutality and indecency; and if all—or half—that is said regarding these charges is true—and we do not for a moment suggest that there is either untruth or exaggeration in the evidence—it is high time, for the sake of common decency, that strong measures were taken to make it impossible that there should be any ground for complaint in the future. Englishmen will not stand by and tolerate such outrages as are described in the report which has been brought to the notice of Mr. Churchill. The police have a difficult duty to perform, and as a body . . . they do their work well. But there are men, it would seem, who are not to be trusted to keep their senses in every kind of emergency that may arise. The London police work under a set of carefully prepared rules as set forth in their manual, and if they transgress these rules in their hot-headedness whilst in the midst of a number of excited women they must be made to suffer for their lapses. We are not, as a people, going to stand the indulgence in unnecessary violence towards women, or the deliberate methods of torture practised, or the scandalous acts of indecency to which so many Suffragettes are ready to swear. . . . Three special occasions are selected for purposes of complaint. . . . Enough has been said to show that it is high time something was done to prevent any recurrence of such disgraceful behaviour.

CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

We have received from Mr. H. N. Brailsford a document of very grave import. The evidence is voluminous and detailed, and of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of the acts complained of being involuntary and incidental to a scuffle. . . . British officers are slow to make accusations against the police, and hitherto the tradition among militant Suffragists has been that it is un-

soldierly to complain; not much importance might be attached to a few isolated charges; but when over a hundred reputable witnesses, who realise the significance of what they are doing, are prepared to give sworn evidence that they have been subjected to savage barbarity and gross indecency by men whose business it is to maintain law and order, a *prima facie* case for a public inquiry has certainly been established, if only in the interests of citizens as a whole. The memorandum rightly submits that the object of such an official investigation should be to ascertain not only whether the charges of aggressive violence, torture, and indecency can be substantiated, but also under what orders the police were acting. We are confident that the most ardent opponents of women's suffrage will be just as eager as the advocates of votes for women that the serious charges now formally made should be thoroughly investigated, and the truth ascertained and published. Mr. Winston Churchill has recently been betraying strong humanitarian impulses; we trust he will handle this grave matter in a way that will satisfy all parties concerned.

DUNDEE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

In the interests of the police as well as of the women it is only just that the truth should be inquired into at the earliest possible moment. The honour of the police is at stake, and if what has been alleged by the Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage is true, the discipline of the force is not what the public had thought it was. . . . Nobody would be surprised, of course, if the police sometimes fail to keep their temper in face of so much irritating work as they were called upon to do while the House of Commons was attacked. But the Suffragettes' indictment goes a great deal further. . . . The Home Secretary will now be looked to to see that justice is done. Only the most searching inquiry can show whether or not the women have suffered a hideous wrong.

The report just issued by the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage is the most terrible indictment of police methods that has ever seen the light. Brutality, the foulest of language, and the most deliberate and offensive obscenity are among the charges made against the police by persons of responsible position, whose evidence in other matters would be regarded as conclusive. There is a demand for inquiry; and even Mr. Asquith's cynical contempt for the woman worker and woman taxpayer can hardly resist it, in the face of the allegations made.

—Financial News.

When women attack the police and attempt to force their way into Westminster, they can only be repelled by force. They cannot expect to be treated with the tenderness with which they would be handed about a drawing-room.

—Liverpool Post.

MISS PANKHURST ON THE MEMORANDUM.

Speaking at Queen's Hall, London, on Monday afternoon, on the Conciliation Committee's Memorandum, Miss Christabel Pankhurst said:—

"We have been told that redress can be ob-

THE CENSUS BOYCOTT.

A correspondent writes:—"I shall be glad to put my studio for the night into the hands of any member who can undertake to make the protest."

The Misses Cecilia and Eva Mackenzie write:—"We shall be glad to resist the census and help by receiving guests. We are jointly responsible householders, with house-room for one hundred Suffragists on census night!"

Suffragettes continue to talk of intention to refuse to fill up the Census papers; but there is no organised rebellion in this direction at present. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the threats offered by the women may bring a check on their proceedings. The utmost penalty for declining to give particulars is said to be £5. But it does not follow that the authorities will be defeated of their aim of getting correct information. Steps can be taken to secure it from other sources; and indeed if the legal powers are not sufficient it is possible even now for the Government to put a short Bill through Parliament to strengthen the position of the officials. But this is not thought necessary.

—Eastern Morning News.

DR COBB ON THE CENSUS BOYCOTT.

Speaking at a meeting organised by the Kensington W.S.E.U., at Queen's Gate Hall, Kensington, last Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Cobb, rector of St. Ethelburga's E.C., in the course of an interesting address on Votes for Women, said that the only way in which liberty was to be gained was by revolt. To refuse to fill in the Census form was, in his opinion, a perfectly logical and justifiable protest which would commend itself to self-respecting women. So long as women were excluded from the rights and responsibilities of citizenship they were morally justified in refusing to take their share in the fulfilment of any scheme of civic organisation promoted by the Government. They would have to face pains and penalties, of course, but it was only by such action that they could bring their claim home to the conscience of the rulers of this country. In the past men had won their freedom by making themselves an intolerable nuisance. They had resisted both passively and actively, and it was not until they had made the position embarrassing and dangerous to the Government that their human rights had been won.

tained by prosecuting individual policemen. That is not so. The object of the Conciliation Committee is not to make scapegoats of one or two constables who have acted at the bidding of their superiors. The object of the Committee is to get at those who are really responsible for this brutal attack upon the members of the Deputation, and the prosecution of a few individual policemen, who were simply obeying orders, will not meet the case at all. We know also that in the police court you are prevented from raising certain vital questions. That is to say, you must not ask what was the policy of the Home Office, and what orders were issued to the police. Every inquiry of that kind is ruled out most rigorously. Therefore, you cannot possibly get at the truth by means of police court proceedings.

"Moreover, we say that the police court is not at all the right place for the trial of an issue between the police and the public. It is not in any sense an impartial tribunal. Anybody who has ever been in a police court for half an hour knows that this is true. Only those who have never seen the inside of a police court have any illusions about it. It is well named the police court! It belongs to the police; it is their creature; it is a machine for registering their decisions. Wait until we get the Vote! We will try whether we cannot secure the establishment of some more satisfactory court for the purpose of summary jurisdiction than the police court as it exists to-day. Such a court ought to be entirely dissociated from the police. At present they are all one firm—the people who arrest and accuse you, the people who try you, and the people who give evidence against you and the people who pronounce your sentence. The whole thing is an organised hypocrisy and sham. If this were generally known, we should have a great change in a very short time. Fortunately, there are some people who know it—the Suffragettes know it—and when we think of the helpless victims who are turned through the police court as through a mill, without any hope of justice or redress, we are resolved to attack this national scandal as soon as we shall have the power to do so."

The principle we lay down is this. The police and the court must be absolutely separate and distinct. The arrested man or woman in the dock and the police must come into the court on precisely the same footing. According to the law of the land, the accused is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. But in the police court this presumption of innocence in favour of the prisoner in the dock does not exist. On the contrary, he or she is presumed to be guilty from the very outset. The whole evil system must be changed.

"Conditions in the police court being what they are, it would be madness for members of our deputation to bring police court proceedings. If Mr. Winston Churchill challenges us to do this, his challenge will be treated with the contempt it deserves."

MR. BRAILSFORD'S THANKS.

Mr. Brailsford asks us to convey his thanks to all who have sent him their evidence for the purposes of his inquiry into the conduct of the police towards the women's deputation. He has found it impossible to answer all the letters he has received, but wishes us to assure all who wrote to him that their letters have none the less received careful attention.

TAX RESISTANCE.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst has sent the following letter to the Surveyor of Taxes in response to his renewed application:—

"Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 22nd inst., I have to inform you that I have a conscientious objection to paying income-tax until such time as the law enables me to qualify for a Parliamentary vote. Accordingly, I must decline absolutely to comply with your request for payment. For your information I may add that I possess no goods which can be distrained upon, so that it is impossible for you to recover the money.—Yours faithfully,

"CHRISTABEL PANKHURST."

A PRESS VIEW.

The Suffragists were justly indignant at Mr. Asquith's Veto on Private Members' time before Easter, but are elated at securing first and second place after. Their claim is a long delayed act of justice, and it now only remains for the Government of the day to put its principles before party, and extend the Parliamentary franchise to properly qualified women at an early date. We are informed that Mrs. Pankhurst's Union is now in a stronger position than ever, and that women of all ranks in society, science, politics, religion, and commerce are sending in their names as volunteers for the next deputation, which will be over a thousand strong, and will at once proceed to the "People's House," should the Government again thwart their claim. It would not be a brilliant Coronation of George V. with a thousand of his most respected subjects in prison, possibly among the number the wives and sisters of peers, who ought to have been present at the Coronation festivities! We can only congratulate the women on their luck, and hope the Government this time really mean business.

—Cheltenham Looker-On.

"A DEBT OF HONOUR."

In all the struggles of men for political enfranchisement they have been loyally helped by women. And now some of the best men are paying back the debt of honour; they have seen how hard is the fight of the women for their own enfranchisement, and they have come forward to help. Already personal liberty has been sacrificed (Mr. Hugh Franklin has spent six weeks in prison), and now another man, Mr. Abbey, is serving a three weeks' sentence in the women's cause.

MEN ARRESTED AT DOWNING STREET.

On Wednesday the Men's Political Union made a splendid attempt to reach the Council Chamber at No. 10, Downing Street, while a Cabinet meeting was in progress. Mr. Abbey succeeded in climbing on to the wall. Detectives and policemen, however, sprang up from all sides, and two men were arrested.

The men—Alfred J. Abbey and Henry Garrett—were charged at Bow Street on the same day with behaving in a disorderly manner by trying to scale the wall of the back garden at No. 10, Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Muskett, after opening the case for the prosecution, said that he did not propose to read a letter which had been found lying near Downing Street, as it would only advertise the grievance as well as the men. Inspector Parker said that the Council Chamber adjoined the garden, and that he saw defendants trying to scale the wall; he therefore arrested them.

The Magistrate (Sir Albert De Rutzen) said that the attempt to get over the wall was disorderly behaviour. Mr. Abbey asked that the letter might be read, as it would explain his conduct. No questions were put either to the detective or to Police-constable AR 64, who also gave evidence of arrest. Mr. Garrett agreed to be bound over in his own recognisance in £10 to be of good behaviour for three months. Mr. Abbey refused to be bound over, and said he did not consider his conduct was disorderly, as his object in trying to gain admission to the Cabinet meeting was to lay before his Majesty's Ministers the importance of the extension of the Parliamentary Vote to women by the Government. He said, "I have worked for some time in this movement in a perfectly constitutional way, and have observed that in spite of Woman Suffrage Bills receiving large majorities the Cabinet has prevented them being carried into law."

The Magistrate said: "You have no right to get over into the Prime Minister's garden." In reply to this, Mr. Abbey said he wished to reach the Council Chamber because it was impossible to bring the matter to the notice of the Ministers in any other way.

The Magistrate then said he would have to go to prison for twenty-one days in the second division unless he would agree to be bound over, and on Mr. Abbey's refusal the Magistrate said that he could find a surety. This, however, had no effect upon his resolution, and he went to prison.

Mr. Hugh A. Franklin was also arrested, but not charged.

The following is a copy of the letter found near Downing Street, which Mr. Muskett did not read:—

To His Majesty's Ministers,
10, Downing Street,
13, Buckingham Street,
London, W.C.

Sirs,—Having noted during the past few years your indifferent attitude to the women of Britain, who are fighting for their political freedom, I have chosen this method of bringing to your notice the urgency of their claim. The necessity for determined action on the part of men as well as of women is proved by your continued refusals to grant full facilities for the passing into law of a measure of women's enfranchisement, which in two successive Parliaments has received the assent of overwhelming majorities of the people's representatives in the House of Commons. While you use the phrase "The will of the people must prevail" as a party cry against the House of Lords, you as the Cabinet have repeatedly and deliberately thwarted the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives in the Commons where Woman Suffrage Bills have been concerned. Such hypocrisy is revolting to all honest and fair-minded men, and I therefore take such steps as are open to me to convey to you my detestation of your illiberal conduct and lack of principle.—I have the honour to remain, yours faithfully,

ALFRED J. ABBEY.

MR. BIRRELL.

The first protest of the season was made last Friday at the Mansion House, on the occasion of a meeting held there in honour of the Charles Dickens Centenary. A distinguished company met in honour of the king of novelists, and a packed audience listened to the remarks of the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Edward Clarke, and other speakers. Mr. Israel Zangwill and other well-known people were on the platform, amongst them Mr. Birrell, whose presence there it was that caused the greatest living issue of the day to be bound up in the appeal to the generosity and gratitude of the present generation towards a great writer and great humanitarian.

Lord Rosebery spoke of our debt of honour to Dickens; women were present to remind a Liberal Minister of his debt of honour to them.

When Mr. Birrell rose to speak one of the ladies, seated only a few rows from him in the audience, also rose and said, "Mr. Birrell," at the same time chaining herself to the chair in front of her. Mr. Birrell tried to speak against her, then shrugged his shoulders and sat down. The lady then said she was sorry to interrupt, but she had come there with a message to Mr. Birrell from the women of the country, and the message must be delivered.

The women had been fighting for this vote for fifty years and more, and Mr. Birrell himself said last year that this year, 1911, their chance would come. She hoped he would remember this message, as the women had determined to get votes this Session.

By this time several stewards and two policemen were standing round the disturber of the meeting, deliberating what to do with her. Finally, a procession consisting of chair, Suffragette, and policemen marched out. But Suffragettes do not fight alone now! There were men in the audience, and Mr. Birrell, on resuming his speech, was asked by a gentleman why, if he were really in favour of Woman Suffrage, he did not resign from the Cabinet on this question: and later another man got up and asked if the stamp of citizenship were not of more importance than the Dickens stamp everyone had spoken of, and if so, why did they not stamp women as citizens by giving them the vote.

MR. HARCOURT.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Harcourt was similarly reminded at a meeting at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi. A member of the Men's Political Union who was present got up and said, "Mr. Harcourt, may I ask you when is the Government going to do its duty by giving time for the passing of a Woman Suffrage Bill? This question has now become so urgent that we cannot stand upon ceremony in pressing it upon you." Mr. Harcourt is reported to have smiled weakly, and the interrupter was ejected amidst considerable disturbance.

LORD MORLEY.

On leaving the Guildhall last Monday, Lord Morley was questioned by a man on the Government's intentions with regard to Suffrage.

AN IMPRESSION.

A correspondent who expresses dissent from some of the methods adopted by the Women's Social and Political Union writes as follows concerning impression of a protest which won her complete approval:—"I am writing to tell you of an incident which I witnessed last week. At the launching of the 'Thunderer' a boy of about thirteen was taken very ill, and one of two ladies ran to his assistance; the boy's father seemed helpless. I was struck with the capable manner in which this lady handled the sick child. She hardly noticed the great event which was going on, but went on with her work, evidently much to the relief of the boy's father. I spoke to the lady after the child was taken away, and asked her if she understood giving first aid, and she told me she had a medal for it. To my great surprise I afterwards saw the same lady fixing up a 'Votes for Women' banner in the place where refreshments were served. I could not help admiring her. More such actions as these will gain you sympathy."

M.P.'s ON THE BILL.

Speaking at a meeting of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association last week, at the Curzon Hotel, Mayfair, when Lady Willoughby de Broke was hostess, Mr. C. S. Goldman, M.P., said that as the Prime Minister had not given facilities for the introduction and passage of the Bill this session, it had fallen to private members to take up the question. If the second reading was carried by a considerable majority he did not see how Mr. Asquith and the Government could refuse to yield to the pressure. If the Prime Minister held that he had a mandate from the country for great national questions which were not accepted by all his supporters, how much more were the supporters of Women's Suffrage justified in saying that they, too, had a mandate for their Bill? The members who had supported the measure in the previous Parliament had been re-elected, and the constituencies had thereby reaffirmed their action.

MR. HARWOOD CONVERTED?

A deputation of the Bolton Women's Suffrage Association waited upon Mr. George Harwood, M.P., at the Reform Club, Bolton, on Saturday afternoon, and asked him to present to Parliament a petition asking the Government to pass the Conciliation Bill. In consenting to do this Mr. Harwood made an interesting statement of his attitude towards the Votes for Women movement. He said he would never support a Bill until he had seen the exact terms. He did not believe in women having a vote simply as women; he had never believed in it and never should. He thought the body politic might be improved by a small infusion of women—a very different thing. The simplest course would be to admit them on the same terms to Parliamentary affairs as they did in municipal affairs. If the conciliation scheme was frankly being accepted as a settlement of the matter he should vote for it in all probability. He was bitterly and absolutely opposed to women having votes on the same terms as men. That was the key to his position. If there was any danger of the larger issue being developed out of this proposal he would be bound to oppose it.

—Manchester Guardian.

"A SCANDAL"

Mr. Price, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the W.E.L. in Edinburgh on February 23, said he believed it was the duty of the Government this session to allow the Women's Suffrage Bill to go through. The House of Commons had passed resolutions demanding time for this measure, and no Government had the right to override the decision of the House of Commons. This question had been delayed too long. It was nothing short of a scandal.

Votes for Women has been inscribed in the Portuguese Republic Constitutions, and the Society of the Solidarite do Feminas, has held a meeting to celebrate this concession to justice on the part of the Ministers. Imagine England being in the rear-guard of Portugal!—Anglo-Russian.

On Saturday, February 25, the Russian plague mission left St. Petersburg for Kharbin. The mission was headed by Professor Zahloty, and consisted of five doctors, two of whom were women, and three nurses, one being Princess Dolgorokoff.

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Single border, 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 12s. 9d. per pair.
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Single border, 3 1/2 yards long, Special Sale Price, 23s. 9d. per pair.
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WOMAN AND LABOUR.

PART I—A SCRIPTURE.

Two masterpieces of literature that have stood the test of time owe their origin to the great movement of the Emancipation of Women. "The Vindication of the Rights of Women" was written over one hundred years ago by Mary Wollstonecraft, the pioneer who boldly maintained the human equality of the two sexes that together constitute humanity. For the past fifty years "The Subjection of Women," written by John Stuart Mill, has been the Testament of the Suffragist Movement, and now within the last few days there has been given to the world a book which is destined to become a scripture infinitely precious to those of us who have felt already the forces of regeneration at work in ourselves and in the world; a book that is at one and the same time a prophecy and a gospel. "Woman and Labour,"* by Olive Schreiner, is a priceless gift to awakened and awakening womanhood.

It is not a book to be borrowed from the circulating library, to be read once and then put aside. It is a book that everyone of us must have for our own, as a necessity of everyday mental and moral life. It must be studied, marked, learned, and inwardly digested. It must be made the basis of thought and meditation until we have the vision of the great inheritance which is to be won as the result of our spiritual struggle. For this volume is no mere glorified political pamphlet. It is scarcely at all a plea for the vote. Although women's demand for full political power is taken for granted throughout, the scope of this book is something far greater than that. It is a great historic epic of woman—the race-bearer, woman the life-giver, struggling through the eras of primitive savagery, plodding through the deserts of so-called civilisation, with humanity in her arms, marching ceaselessly onward to an inheritance which awaits her and her children, an inheritance which is very soon to be entered and claimed as her own.

And yet it is but a fragment of a far greater and more comprehensive work. In the preface we learn the tragic and heartbreaking story of the destruction of a lifetime's accomplished task, begun in early youth, finished a few months before the outbreak of the South African War. What the world has lost through the wanton destruction by some British soldier of that precious sum of genius, investigation and labour, the present volume, which is but a fragment of a chapter, alone can indicate. A parallel is suggested by the ancient story of the Sibylline books. It will be remembered that a prophetess appeared to a king of Rome bringing with her nine books which she tendered to him for 300 pieces of gold. Her offer was rejected with scoffing contempt. Thereupon the Sibyl went away and burned three books, and returned demanding the same price for the six as she had previously asked for the nine. Again the king treated the suggestion with ridicule. She went away again and burned three more, and these she once more offered for 300 pieces of gold. The king, moved by curiosity, now looked into the books, and discovered that wonderful and precious secrets of wisdom were revealed therein. He purchased the books, and the Sibyl disappeared. The writings were regarded as a priceless treasure, and were preserved during all the days of Rome's greatness in the temple upon the Capitol of the city.

"Woman and Labour" is but a relic of a treasure for ever lost. It is a remembrance of one chapter out of twelve that formed the original volume. It deals mainly with the aspect of the Woman's Movement that is presented by the consideration of the woman parasite who belongs to the wealthy classes, and it hardly touches on the problem presented by the sweated woman and the overworked underpaid industrial woman worker, nor on the tragic injustices done to women as unpaid domestic labourers. In her preface Olive Schreiner defends herself against misconception by stating how fully these relative issues

* "Woman and Labour." By Olive Schreiner. (London: Fisher Unwin, 8s. 6d. net.) On sale at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

were dealt with in her comprehensive treatise on the subject. How deeply she feels the present position of the industrial woman can be inferred from the following passage taken from her introduction:—

The fact that for equal work equally well performed by a man and by a woman it is ordained that the woman, on the ground of her sex alone, shall receive a less recompense, is the nearest approach to a wilful and unqualified "wrong" in the whole relation of woman to society to-day. That males of enlightenment and equity can for an hour tolerate the existence of this inequality has seemed to me always incomprehensible; and it is only explainable when one regards it as a result of the blinding effects of custom and habit.

The book is dedicated to Lady Constance Lytton, and allusion is made to the splendid part she has played in the particular struggle in which the women of this country are now engaged. The preface concludes with a touching invocation to the men and women of the future, whose freedom the fighters of to-day purchase with the travail of their body and soul.

With the main ideas of the book I propose to deal next week.

E. P. L.

A "NEW" WOMAN.

Maud Stepney Rawson is, we more than suspect, a Suffragist at heart. Indeed, what woman who knows the inequalities of the professional woman's fight for a living and for art—as this writer certainly does—can fail to be? "Splendid Zipporah" is not, *per se*, a feminist book, although one or two reviewers appear to think it is. It is just a straightforward story of an idealist woman and her fight for a decent living and good art. Zipporah is splendid physically—she stands six foot two in her stockings—and she has a big mind and a big heart. The feeble gibe of a disappointed member of her orchestra that she is an enemy to the woman's movement need not have rankled. The Zipporahs of the world are the best friends of the movement, for they do things that prove the claim of the Suffragist, that women ought to have equal opportunity with men. Zipporah is a musician, and her challenge to the authorities at Rolbeck College, when they ask her to undertake more work for no pay, is magnificent. Her old music master has taught her that life is incomplete without "the fourth chord." How she finds the fourth chord the reader must discover, also how she goes on the "open road" as one of a group of travelling players, of her adventures in Spain, her triumphs as conductor of her own orchestra, and of the Silver Ladies, and Puschkov, and the Giffords, and Aunt Checkenden. The roots of the book lie deep down in the Great Cause. At the author's heart is always the burning desire that great art and great love should bring men and women together; sex (the thing that is so baffling to Zipporah and that once or twice, because small men take advantage of it, seems likely to wreck her career) is to be no hindrance, but a help—a splendid force, to be splendidly used in the highest co-operation. Two persons of opposite sexes, wooing one another, are to approach each other on a high equality, as Zipporah and Commandine on the steps at Genoa, and as in the courtship of sovereigns.

THE SCIENCE OF HOUSEKEEPING.

It is only in the present day that people are beginning to realise the vast importance of housekeeping. For centuries the care of a home and of children has been considered not only as woman's work, but almost as woman's play—requiring no training and no aptitude. The result is not surprising; yet might we rather say it is a marvellous instance of woman's adaptability that homes are on the whole so well managed. It is the housekeeper rather than the home that has suffered from lack of training; she has had to bear tremendous burdens which by the light of a little knowledge might have been lightened. A review of the whole subject, and a plea for its treatment as higher education are contained in a new book, "Household Administration," by Alice Ravenhill and Catherine Schiff (Grant Richards, 6s. net). After an interesting historical sketch, it shows how intimately housekeeping is connected with biology, science, economics, and sanitation, and it concludes with a strong appeal for proper and systematic training in order to reach the ideal—well-managed homes and happy housekeepers.

A SIDE-LIGHT ON THE MOVEMENT.

"Impatient Griselda" is a witty and well-written novel of modern London life, and can be well recommended for pleasurable reading. It has an additional interest for the Suffragette, in that it deals with the claims of two women to full self-development; half way through the book one would imagine the author thought this was incompatible with married happiness, but in the end he relents, and allows one of his heroines to win fame and a husband! He does not realise that a true marriage should help a great career—not end it—for either man or woman, and he therefore gives his fine creation Delicia rather unconvincing views on marriage and art, which are not compatible with the Higher Feminism which she professes, nor, by the way, is her scorn of the "Vote-huntresses." We are sorry for Mr. North that he does not see anywhere below the surface of the militant suffrage movement, and we hope he may be at the Albert Hall on March 23. The book, though, is decidedly clever and original. (By Laurence North, London, Martin Secker, 6s. net.)

WILL MR ASQUITH GIVE WAY?

The Men's Political Union have brought out a new leaflet, under the above title, written by Mr. Pethick Lawrence. It can be obtained from the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., price 9d. per hundred, 6s. per thousand.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Mazzini," and other Essays. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. London: Putnam's Sons. 6s. net.
"A Short History of Women's Rights." By Eugene A. Hecker. London: Putnam's Sons. 6s. net.
"Thoughts on Ultimate Problems." By F. W. Frankland, J.P. London: David Nutt. 1s. 6d. net.
"The Englishwoman." March. London: Sidgwick and Jackson. 1s. net.
"Woman At Home." March. London: Newnes. 4d. net.

"Splendid Zipporah." (London: Methuen. 6s.)



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THE HOUSEHOLD FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

(A New Leaflet, issued by the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, under the title "The Conciliation Bill Explained," No. 79, price 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000, post free.)

What is the Conciliation Bill?

An attempt to bring all political parties together in support of a moderate and practical plan for giving votes to women. The Bill was drafted by a committee of fifty M.P.'s, representing all four parties in the House. It succeeded so well that, last year (1910), on July 12, it was carried on the second reading by a majority of 110—a larger majority than the Budget got.

Among those who voted for it were:—

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Mr. Birrell | Mr. Balfour |
| Mr. John Burns | Mr. Bonar Law |
| Sir Edward Grey | Mr. Lyttelton |
| Mr. Haldane | Mr. Wyndham |
| Mr. Barnes | Mr. Devlin |
| Mr. Keir Hardie | Mr. Healy |
| Mr. Shackleton | Mr. Kettle |
| Mr. Snowden | Mr. W. Redmond |

Will it Give Votes to All Women?

No! It will give votes only to women who pay rates and taxes (whether directly or as part of the rent). These women already have a vote for Town and County Councils. There is no dangerous innovation here. It is common sense that a woman who can choose a County Councillor can also choose an M.P.

What Women will Get the Vote?

Women Householders. A Householder is a woman who inhabits a dwelling-house, or part of a house over which she has full control, however small it may be, and however low its value. A duchess may get a vote for her palace, and a charwoman for her cottage, or (if she has full control) even for a single room. The household franchise is fair to all classes.

Why are these Women chosen?

Because they are heads of households which at present are unrepresented. Every man who is the head of a house may qualify as a voter. These women have the same responsibilities as men householders. More than half of them are widows, and many have children dependent on them. The rest are chiefly single women earning their own living.

What about Married Women?

A wife will not get the vote unless the house is rented in her name. But a woman will not be disqualified simply because she is married. This means that a sailor, a fisherman, or a commercial traveller, who is often away from home when the election comes on, may arrange to register his house in his wife's name, and so give her the vote. Thus every household will be represented. In Dundee, a seaport town, it has been ascertained that 370 married women will get the vote under this clause.

How many Women will get the Vote?

About One Million in the three Kingdoms.

Will it stop there?

That depends on men. They will still be the vast majority of the electors. There are seven and a half millions of men voters.

Is the Bill fair to the working classes?

Well, the Labour Party thinks so. Mr. Shackleton introduced it last year. Thirty-two Labour members voted for it, and only two against it.

Look at these figures, which have just been reached (February, 1911) by a systematic house-to-house inquiry, supervised in each town by committees of leading citizens of all parties.

In Dundee out of 3,866 women householders on the municipal roll it was found that 2,177, or more than half, live in one or two-roomed dwellings. Some 1,178 women live in three or four-roomed dwellings. Only 511 live in houses of five or more rooms.

In Dundee 89 per cent. of these women householders are either weekly wage-earners or working-class housewives. In Carnarvon (a small residential town with no industry) 73 per cent. of the women householders are either wage-earners or working-class housewives who keep no servant. In Bangor the percentage of working-class women is 76. On the average fully eight out of every ten women voters will belong to the working class. Surely this is democratic enough.

Why was not the Bill passed last year?

Because the Prime Minister refused to give time. Yet Parliament had never had less to do than it had last session. There never is time for a women's Bill. Six Bills to give votes to women have passed their second reading since 1870, and none of them has been allowed to go further. Is this your notion of fair play?

Does the country approve of the Bill?

No less than 36 City or Town Councils have now (February, 1911) petitioned or passed resolutions urging that the Bill may become law. These include the City Councils of—

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Bradford. | Dundee. | Liverpool. |
| Cardiff. | Hull. | Manchester. |
| Dublin. | Glasgow. | Nottingham. |

Several of these Councils voted unanimously for the Bill.

Electors! Our Bill is again before Parliament. Tell your Member to insist

that the Government must give time for all its stages in the present session.

The will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives must prevail. That is Mr. Asquith's own watchword.

Support the Bill

Because it is just.

Because it is moderate.

Because it is democratic.

Because women have the same need of the vote as men, to protect them against unjust laws and unfair taxes.

Because honest men are tired of seeing the question played with.

Because the women have earned success by their pluck and perseverance.

Here is the Text of the Bill, which has been slightly modified this year, so as to remove all possibility of plural or faggot voting.

1.—Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1884) shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.

2.—For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same Parliamentary Borough or County Division.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Free Meetings.

Next Monday afternoon's meeting at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., at 3 p.m., promises to be a very interesting one. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Percy Dearmer, M.A., and Miss Auriol Lee has kindly promised to recite. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., will take the chair. We regret that owing to professional engagements the Princess Bariatsinski will not be able to be present as announced last week. The date of her postponed visit will be announced later. Friends are asked to make this meeting widely known, and thus ensure a crowded hall. Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Douglas Smith will speak at the Steinway Hall meeting on Thursday, March 9, at 8 p.m. These meetings are held every week, there is no charge for admission, and similar meetings are held weekly in all centres throughout the country where the Union is represented (see pp. 359 et seq.).

Christmas Fair.

The W.S.P.U. will hold a Christmas Fair in London. Further particulars will be announced later on.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

A number of new publications are being issued by the Woman's Press, and members will be glad to know that the report of the debate in the Australian Senate, of which VOTES FOR WOMEN published a précis recently, is now ready in pamphlet form, price 1d. Mr. Laurence Housman's "Lysistrata" will be ready on March 13. Mrs. Knight has secured a number of copies of "The Convert" by Elizabeth Robins, and is able to make a special offer of these to our readers at 1s. 6d. each.

The Woman's Press 156, Charing Cross Road.

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TREATMENT OF THE WOMEN'S DEPUTATIONS BY THE POLICE.

Being a copy of a Memorandum forwarded by the "Parliamentary Conciliation Committee for Women Suffrage" to the Home Office, accompanying a request for a Public Enquiry into the Conduct of the Police. 2s. 6d. per 100; £1 per 1,000, post free.

AUSTRALIA'S ADVICE.

Report of the Debate in the Australian Senate on the Votes for Women Resolution on November 17, 1910. Ready in a few days. Price one penny.

MILITANT METHODS IN HISTORY.

The Woman's Press are publishing in pamphlet form Joseph Clayton's articles, "Militant Methods in History," which recently appeared in "VOTES FOR WOMEN." Ready next week. Price one penny.

LYSISTRATA.

The Woman's Press will publish on March 12 Laurence Housman's wonderful paraphrase of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata." In the press. Paper covers, 6d. net. Cloth, 1s. net.

PAYMENT OF SEAMEN.

A Pamphlet (on Sale by the Woman's Press), giving full details of the Suffering of Wives under the present system. By E. Mahler and E. F. Rathbone. Price one penny.

ETHICS OF THE MILITANT MOVEMENT.

A Leaflet by Lady Sybil Smith. Now Ready. 9d. a hundred; 6s. a thousand, post free.

THE NEW BILL FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Mr. Brailsford's leaflet on "The New Bill for Women's Enfranchisement." Now Ready. 9d. a hundred; 6s. a thousand.

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The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

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PROGRAMME.

MORNING, 11 o'clock. Chairman, **W. S. CLARK.**
"The Limitation of Rescue Work as a Check to Immorality," to be opened by **Mrs. Bramwell Booth.**

AFTERNOON, 2.30 o'clock. Chairman, **W. S. CLARK.**
"The Dangers of New Methods of Regulation of Vice," to be introduced by **Maurice Gregory**, who will give some account of his recent visit to Gibraltar in this connection.

EVENING, 7 o'clock. Chairman, **CHAS. I. EVANS, M.A.,** Headmaster of Leighton Park.

"Sex Education through the Home, the School, and the Gymnasium," to be introduced by three ten-minute papers, by **Mary Littleboy, J. H. Badley, M.A.,** Headmaster of Bedale's, and **Ethel Adair Inskip**, late Principal Dunfermline College of Hygiene and Physical Training, Editor of "The Journal of Scientific Physical Training."

Full opportunity will be given for discussion at each meeting.

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Organising Sec.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1911.

CARRY THE BILL!

The second reading of the Parliament Bill has been taken, says the *Daily News*, "in a House half empty and in an atmosphere of sleep." Other Press accounts inform us that "the House was thin and depressed," "the House is wondering how it is going to survive four days of it," "Members are asking themselves how the debate can possibly be spun out for four days." So it was for this that the Government invaded the rights of private members, and forcibly postponed the second reading of the Woman Suffrage Bill until May! If the Prime Minister should answer the demand for facilities for the Woman Suffrage Bill by saying that there is no time for its full and final consideration this year, we shall remember the waste of time indicated by the words quoted above, and by Mr. Harold Spender, who, writing in the *Morning Leader* of February 28, says:—

In the remarkable [First Reading] debate of last week practically everything that could be said on the general question of the Veto Bill was said. And yet, with grave solemnity, the House of Commons entered yesterday upon a second reading debate, which is to last four days, upon precisely the same subject matter and covering precisely the same ground.

All this means that two days at the very least have been unnecessarily spent, to the boredom and demoralisation of the House of Commons, on the earlier stages of the debate on the Parliament Bill. These two days could far more profitably have been employed in dealing with the Conciliation Bill for Woman Suffrage. Such wanton waste of public time deprives the Government of every vestige of excuse for denying facilities for the Conciliation Bill on the score of lack of time.

Two other excuses upon which they relied when last year they vetoed the Conciliation Bill have also disappeared. The first of these was the complaint that the title of the Bill was so limited as to preclude free discussion and amendment of the Bill. In this connection it is interesting to notice the exultation of their apologist, "P. W. W.," at the fact that the title of the Parliament Bill is limited, and therefore protects the Bill from enlargement by its enemies in the House of Lords. Says he: "The political prophets have often suggested that Lord Lansdowne

might allow a second reading to the Parliament Bill with a view to grafting reform upon it in Committee, but the title of the Parliament Bill mentions only (1) the powers of the House of Lords in relation to the House of Commons, and (2) the duration of Parliaments. Hence it follows that Lord Lansdowne could not put in reform without going beyond the Bill's scope." We see, therefore, that the promoters and supporters of the Bill are glad to shelter behind a limited title, although they would deny the same protection to the Bill for Woman Suffrage. However, the Conciliation Committee have now given their Bill an open title, so that this ground of objection the Government will no longer have.

The other excuse for opposing the Bill was that it was undemocratic. This objection has now been met in two ways. In the first place, the Conciliation Committee have made their Bill even more democratic than it was before by omitting the £10-occupation qualification, thus making the Bill apply simply and solely to women householders. In the second place a new and most important inquiry has been made as to the class of women to whom the Bill would apply. As the Ministers who were most emphatic in denouncing the Bill as undemocratic were Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill, the constituencies of these two gentlemen were chosen as the field of inquiry. The result disproves finally and conclusively their charge that the Bill is undemocratic in its operation. In Carnarvon (a small residential town with no industry) 73 per cent of the women householders are wage-earners or housewives who keep no servants; in Bangor 76 per cent. are working women. These towns are included in Mr. Lloyd George's constituency. In Dundee 89 per cent. of the women qualified to vote under the Bill are weekly wage-earners or working-class housewives, and half of the women qualified live in one or two roomed dwellings.

If the Government should decide to veto the Bill again this year, instead of allowing it to become law, they would have to take this action purely and definitely on Anti-Suffrage grounds. It will be absolutely impossible to find any plausible or respectable reason for refusing to let the Bill go through this session. Moreover, the inconsistency of vetoing the Bill would be more flagrant than ever in the year which witnesses the Government's attack upon the Lords' veto.

What must necessarily be the policy to be adopted by self-respecting women if the Bill should again be wrecked in the present year is perfectly obvious. The Home Secretary appears to think that the methods he employed in November last were the fit and proper ones for dealing with the women's protest against the destruction of the Bill. He may find some to agree with him in this, but he and all the world must believe that the scenes which occurred at Westminster were deplorable, and that their repetition is a thing to be at all costs avoided. As every one knows, there is a way of making such occurrences impossible in the future, and that is, to carry the Suffrage Bill. *Votes for women are surely better than blows for women!*

If the safe passage of the Bill is to be assured, women must, between now and the 5th of May, give all manner of expression to their discontent with their present political position. Government rests upon the consent of the governed, and so long as women quietly and peaceably obey the law and fulfil all the obligations of citizenship, those who govern them will take it for granted that they are substantially content to be voteless.

Most fortunately a unique opportunity of refusing consent to a system of government which gives no power to women is at hand. The Census is about to be taken, and Suffragists in great numbers are resolving not to be included in this numbering of the people. Since women do not count, neither will they be counted! The logic of this protest is so irresistible that the voice of criticism is almost stilled. No one can deny that in a democratically governed State rights and duties go hand in hand. For many years women have consented to perform citizen duties, notwithstanding the fact that they were deprived of the correlative rights, but it is only as a matter of courtesy that they have done this. They have been under no moral obligation to do it. On the contrary, they have laid themselves open to the charge of ignoble subservience and acquiescence in wrong. There is no possible ground of complaint against them now that they have decided that conscience no longer permits them to be thus complaisant.

Christabel Pankhurst.

WARRIOR WOMEN.

By S. D. Shallard.

I.—FROM EARLY DAYS.

"What soldiers these Englishwomen make!" said the Sultan of Morocco's Minister of War during the troubles in Morocco. He had arrived with the Viziers to rescue members of the English Colony from an infuriated and threatening mob surrounding the Mission House. The women to whom he referred were, in one sense, all there by accident. They were not soldiers' wives; there had been no reason to expect serious trouble in Morocco, therefore they had neither selected nor risked the chance of a dangerous life; yet in face of imminent peril their calmness and self-possession were sufficient to evoke the honest admiration of a race to which calmness and self-possession are second nature.

As a matter of fact, we are all familiar with instances of the unexpected coolness and prompt courage of women in times of peril. The newspapers constantly report such cases, and many of us know of others which never appear in the Press. From this it might be expected that whenever women, through a turn in circumstances, should find themselves engaged in war their conduct would be very similar to that of the more experienced male soldiers, with the exception that some would probably display rather more coolness in council and others display rather more reckless bravery in action.

This supposition is, in fact, supported by nearly all known facts as to the conduct of women in the time of war.

I do not wish at all to commit myself to the narrow view that war consists of blows delivered and shots fired in the field. There are many absolutely essential operations of war other than those of actual fighting. To that point, however, I do not here address myself. The object of these articles will be to show how in all ages women have borne the sword and the rifle,—in modern times winning medals, orders, promotion, even pensions, often without their sex being in the least suspected. The facts to be given will further show quite clearly that the woman's temperament and capacities perfectly well fit her for active service on the field of battle. Quite erroneous is the vulgar idea that women are unsuited for military service in the field—an idea based upon an ignorance of women's capacities due to the artificial conditions under which we live.

Recently I found that in the course of my reading I had taken notes of many instances of women's courage and daring in war times, as recorded by the classic writers, by the great feminists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and by writers such as Buckle, Motley, and Prescott. When one sets out deliberately to explore the literature of the subject one finds records of such an extent that the reproduction of them would require several good-sized volumes, and even the attempt to cover the ground in a short series of articles would produce an almost tiresome repetition.

From the legends of the Trojan war, the traditions of Egypt and Persia, the history of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul and Britain, the Punic and other Roman wars in Europe, Asia, and Africa, the Mohammedan invasion, the Crusades, the Moorish wars in Spain, the Spanish conquests in America, the incessant strife among the European powers and principalities that ravaged the Continent through the Dark and Middle Ages, the long struggle of Hungary and Greece with the Turks, the wars of the Empire, the Peninsular and Crimean wars, the French and American revolutions, the revolutions of '48, the North American Civil war, and the revolutions and civil wars of South America—there is not one of these instances of human struggle which does not supply us with evidence of the martial deeds of women inspired by patriotism, religious conviction, hatred of tyranny, danger to the city or home, love, ambition, revenge, or other of those sentiments which stir the soul.

Of all periods may truly be said what is said of the era of the Crusades in Thomas's "Essay on Women in Different Ages":—

"The times and the manners of chivalry, by bringing great enterprises, bold adventures, and I know not what of extravagant heroism into fashion inspired the women with the same tastes. . . (They) were now seen in the middle of camps and of armies. . . Animated by the double enthusiasm of religion and valour they often performed the most romantic exploits and died with arms in their hands. . ." Again in recording their remarkable deeds during the fifteenth and sixteenth century wars with the Turks he says,

"We cannot doubt that it was the double motive of religion and honour which exalted their courage to such a height."

Here we have the secret of women's relations towards war. It is true that they dislike war for its destructiveness, its clamour, its squalor, its brutality—above all for the senseless or shameless reasons which dictate most wars—but given a noble motive such as that of the defence of one's home or country—one's civil or religious liberty—and at once they are found the equal of men in discipline and endurance, and not infrequently more than their equals in skilful tactics and reckless bravery.

The martial valour of women was quite well understood by the ancients and by our British and Germanic ancestors. In nearly all mythologies, Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Scandinavian, Aztec, Brahmin, the presiding divinities of war and victory have been women. The Romans and Greeks sacrificed to Pallas Athena (Minerva) before going to war, and the actual presiding divinity of battle was Bellona, who was fabled as driving her smoking steeds furiously through the ranks of the combatants. When these female divinities of war came into actual conflict with male war gods the latter were usually made to get the worst of it, as the ferocious and blundering Mars was worsted by Minerva, who combined wisdom with her courage. Pope drily commenting on this engaging fact says that it "is no more than just, since wisdom is generally averse to entering into warlike contests at all, yet when engaged is likely to triumph over brute force and to bear off the laurels of the day." Just as Minerva was the tutelary genius of all military operations, and Victoria the goddess of victory in war, so were Ne-ith and Naphte among the Egyptians, Andraсте with the British, and the Walkuries to the Germanic race.

Indeed, we know that the Celtic, British, and Germanic women were on a footing of equality with their men in war as in other things, and that they took part not only in the councils of war, but often enough in the actual fighting. All Roman writers bear witness to the fact that the women of the Celtic and Germanic tribes accompanied the men to the scenes of battle, were consulted before action, and practically acted as a reserve force, many of them rushing into battle when the main body sustained a repulse.

In the great triumphal procession of the Emperor Aurelian there were many representative groups of prisoners, each group bearing some inscription. We learn that great interest was excited by a group which bore the designation of "Gothic Amazons." We know also that during the wars with the barbarians numbers of Gothic women, dressed in male attire, many of them quite young girls, were found among the slain.

In these facts, in the traditions of Greece and Rome—indeed in universal tradition, in our knowledge of the existence in modern times of fighting regiments—even entire divisions of an army—composed of women warriors; here have we clear evidence of the martial propensities of free women in days when incessant warfare was the price to be paid for independence—for very existence.

In my next article I shall have something further to say of Amazons, from fabulous times down to our own day, some of the facts I shall be able to give being, I think, very little known.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

There are yet eight days before Self-Denial Week begins. All the plans for organisation are complete at Headquarters, and the local Unions all over the country are concentrating their attention with right good will upon their various schemes for raising a record Self-Denial fund. We mean to complete the £100,000 Campaign Fund this month. That means that we have to raise before the last day of March a little over ten thousand pounds. We look to the organisers and local Unions now so numerous and so strong to carry out half this task. Their combined efforts during Self-Denial Week will, I hope, realise five thousand pounds. We at Headquarters will do the rest.

The following letter enclosing cheque for £10 from a man in Buenos Aires supplies one out of the many proofs of the fact that the W.S.P.U. possesses well-wishers and supporters in all parts of the world. "Dear Madam,—When I left England in April last I promised you further help for the good Cause, and I now enclose draft on the London and

River Plate Bank, Ltd., to the order of the W.S.P.U. for the sum of £10. I am sorry that it is not ten thousand, but I can assure you that in good wishes I am a heavy subscriber. I hope that all women in England will resist taxation until their just demands are listened to by men whose minds, very badly balanced on this point, seem to be incapable of meting out justice to your sex, which has always been far above ours and always will be so." I hope that our friends in many lands who take this paper will remember that a great struggle for liberty is going on in this country and will individually practise special effort and self-denial during the present month in order that our war chest may be filled.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

February 20 to February 25.

| Already acknowledged | £ s. d. | | |
|---|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Mrs. Louise Armstrong | 1 0 0 | Miss Marion Proctor | 0 5 0 |
| A. J. Hounst, Esq. | 2 0 0 | Mrs. and Miss O. Proctor | 0 5 0 |
| Miss Pauline I. Clough | 0 10 0 | Miss Nellen | 0 5 0 |
| Mr. C. Herbert | 1 0 0 | Per Miss Miller | |
| Capt. C. M. Goune | | Miss Broadhurst | 0 14 0 |
| (approx. amount due to Inland Revenue) | 2 0 0 | Miss Benck | 0 4 0 |
| Mrs. Violet Jones | 0 4 0 | Miss Downing | 0 10 0 |
| B. D. Kirby, Esq., M.D. | 1 13 0 | Miss R. Grady | 0 6 0 |
| Anon., per Miss J. M. Clark | 0 2 0 | "A Civil Servant" | 2 10 0 |
| J. Y. Kennedy, Esq. | 0 2 6 | W. Stratfield, Esq. | 0 7 0 |
| Miss Jastrow | 0 10 6 | Miss McKechnie | 0 6 0 |
| G. S. Anderson, Esq. | 10 0 0 | Miss Watts | 0 6 0 |
| Anon.—Brighton | 2 10 0 | Miss Rush | 0 6 0 |
| Interest on Banking account | | Miss Magrath | 0 6 0 |
| Oct.—Dec., 1909 | 27 13 11 | Miss Weekes | 0 5 0 |
| Jan.—Dec., 1910 | 106 17 2 | Per Miss D. Pethick | |
| Extra on "V. f. W." | | Mrs. Barnes | 0 0 6 |
| Per Mrs. Friedlaender | 0 0 4 | Per Miss Phillips | |
| Per Miss Friedlaender | 0 0 11 | A Working Woman | 0 1 0 |
| Mrs. Pankhurst, trav. exp., per Miss B. Downing | 1 13 9 | Mrs. Behrens | 1 0 0 |
| Mrs. Hiner Temple | 1 1 0 | Per Miss E. Schofield | |
| A Cowardly Sympathiser | 0 10 0 | Profit on Literature | 4 13 8 |
| Mrs. Kate Simmons | 0 10 6 | Collected for Banner | 0 3 0 |
| Mrs. B. S. Roche | 1 0 0 | Per Miss Fraser Smith | |
| Stuart Woodhams, Esq. | 0 5 0 | Profit on Shop sales | 3 0 0 |
| Miss H. M. Pearson | 0 3 0 | Profit on Candy | 0 7 6 |
| Per Miss R. Barrett | 0 10 6 | Profit on Library | 0 1 3 |
| Mrs. Mackworth | 1 0 0 | Per Miss Williams | |
| Per Miss Beldon | | A Friend | 0 1 0 |
| Miss Gentle | 1 0 0 | Mrs. M. Taylor | 50 0 0 |
| Miss Foskitt | 0 5 0 | Profit on Teas | 0 3 0 |
| Mrs. Cruikshanks | 0 10 0 | For By-Election | |
| Barnes W.S.P.U. | 1 11 4 | Miss Jessie Green | 5 0 0 |
| Miss Imray | 0 2 0 | Per Miss A. Kenney | |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. Silver | 0 2 0 | Miss Joachim | 0 9 9 |
| Per Miss L. Burns | | Miss Mitchell | 0 10 0 |
| The Misses Hudson (Whist Drive) | 1 10 0 | Mrs. C. Morris | 0 10 0 |
| Miss L. Burns, B.A. | 0 4 0 | Miss Tollemache | 0 5 0 |
| Miss I. C. Gorrie | 0 5 0 | Miss Chapman (per Miss Jessie Smith) | 0 5 0 |
| Portobello Members | 0 7 6 | Mrs. Scott (do.) | 0 1 6 |
| Per Miss O. Fontaine | | — Scott, Esq. (do.) | 0 1 6 |
| Mrs. Griffiths | 0 2 6 | For "V. f. W." to New Zealand | |
| Mrs. Pilliner | 0 1 0 | Miss Alice Heale | 1 0 0 |
| Extra on "V. f. W." | 0 6 8 | Miss Edith Beck | 2 12 4 |
| Sale of Antiques | 0 15 0 | Membership Fees | 4 19 0 |
| Profit on Teas | 0 2 2 | Collections, etc. | |
| Per Miss M. Harrison | | London | 51 12 10 |
| Mrs. Herbert Holmes | 1 5 0 | Per Miss Barrett | 33 6 8 |
| Miss Mabel Harrison | 0 2 6 | Per Miss Burns | 0 16 5 |
| Per Mrs. Langton | | Per Miss Fontaine | 10 9 5 |
| Sale of Calendars | 0 6 0 | Per Miss Gorrie | 0 12 0 |
| Sale of Bag | 0 7 6 | Per Miss Harrison | 1 4 2 |
| Sale of Linen | 0 11 3 | Per Mrs. Mansel | 1 2 9 |
| Per Mrs. Mansel | | Per Mrs. McKewen | 0 5 7 |
| Sale of Sweets | 0 3 0 | Per Miss Miller | 25 1 2 |
| Sale of Marmalade | 0 3 0 | Per Miss D. Pethick | 0 19 11 |
| Sale of Needlework | 0 1 11 | Per Miss Phillips | |
| A Member | 0 1 0 | Per Miss Fraser | |
| Miss Strangways | 0 10 0 | Smith | 1 18 11 |
| Per Mrs. McKewen | | Per Miss Williams | 1 11 0 |
| Mrs. Aldred | 0 6 0 | Total | £39,976 13 2 |
| For use of telephone | 0 14 7 | | |
| Profit on literature | 2 3 2 | | |

*NOTE.—The amount of £29 9s. 1d. entered as "Shop goods sold during Bazaar" in issue of January 20, was in error, and is deducted from above total.

Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed, "Barclay and Co."

ALBERT HALL, MARCH 23.

In view of the fact that the Albert Hall meeting, on March 23, at 8 p.m., occurs before the second reading of the Women's Bill, it is most important that every seat in the hall should be filled, and that numbers of people, hitherto strangers to the movement, should be present. Owing to the political importance of the moment, this meeting is a fitting opportunity to introduce strangers, who will be interested to know that Miss Vida Goldstein, President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria, is coming to England to speak at it. An inspiring feature of this meeting will be the singing of the "Women's March," under the directorship of the composer, Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc. Men and women Suffragists who have strong voices and who wish to sing in the choir, should send in their names at once to Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., as there are only a few places left for volunteers. They can obtain lower orchestra seats, price 1s. each. Miss Florence Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, will be glad if members will make early application for tickets. Prices: Boxes, £1 10s. (to seat 10 persons); £1 1s. (eight persons); and 12s. 6d. (five persons); stalls, 2s.; lower orchestra, 1s.; upper orchestra and balcony, 6d. All the arena seats are booked, but the back rows of the lower orchestra, which are not required for the choir, can now be applied for.

Only members of the Women's Social and Political Union can obtain tickets from Miss Cooke. It should be clearly understood, however, that strangers, both men and women, are very welcome at the meeting, and members of the W.S.P.U. can obtain tickets for them.

The only part of the hall which is not being reserved is the gallery, and that will be thrown open free to women on the night.

Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair, and the speakers will include Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B.

Miss Hambling will be much obliged if none of the regular stewards will volunteer for the choir, as they are wanted for stewarding. They should let her know at once whether they will be able to undertake the duties of steward. Members only are eligible, and they must be at the hall by six o'clock.

FACTS FOR LLOYD GEORGE AND WINSTON CHURCHILL.

With the view of testing the accuracy of the assertions made by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill that the bulk of the women enfranchised by the Conciliation Bill would be "property women," and that therefore the Bill could not be considered "democratic," a classification according to social position has been undertaken of the women municipal voters in their constituencies. The result, attested by fully competent authorities in the respective districts, has been to show that the assertions of Messrs. Lloyd George and Churchill are entirely without foundation. The joint results for Carnarvon and Bangor show that 76 per cent. of the women who would come on to the Parliamentary register are working women, and that of the other 24 per cent., 9 per cent. are women engaged in business. In Dundee the proportion is still more remarkable, 89 per cent. being working women, and of the remaining 11 per cent. 34 per cent. are engaged in business, leaving only 74 per cent. who can be described as belonging to the "property" class.

Carnarvon.

In Carnarvon, the tabulating was done by a small committee of women who have an extensive acquaintance with the town. Between them they carefully accounted for the largest proportion, and the remainder were disposed of by the information of these voters' personal acquaintances, who were of unimpeachable reliability. The total number of women on the Register is 345. These were divided into four classes, working out as follows:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Class A—Business women who keep one or more servants | 29 |
| " B—Earnings, who keep no servants | 174 |
| " C—Working-class housewives supported by relatives and often recipients of old-age pensions | 79 |
| " D—Women of means engaged in no paying occupations and keeping one or more servants | 63 |

Besides these, 11 have the £10 occupation qualification, 8 being actual workers corresponding to those in Class B.

It may be remarked that Classes A and B were tabulated in their exact occupations, and that Class D includes few really wealthy women.

It will thus be seen that Classes B and C, which represent hard-working women, form 75 per cent. of the whole.

The Report was submitted to and signed by the Mayor, the Registrar to the County Court (also Deputy Constable of Carnarvon Castle), and two prominent Liberal ministers who know the town well. They not only warranted the good faith of the recorders, but checked and guaranteed the accuracy of the figures, in their opinion so carefully elaborated.

Bangor.

In Bangor, in order to avoid any charge of partiality, the classifying was done by an independent committee of influential citizens, the mayor and other responsible people supervising the work and afterwards signing the Report. The result showed an even more democratic state of affairs than in Carnarvon. The following is a copy of the resolution passed at this committee, held to check the statistical classification of the Women Burgoesses of Bangor on Thursday, February 2, 1911, in the office of the assistant overseer:—"As a Committee held this day of persons representative of Conservative and Liberal politics, a Return of the Women Burgoesses of the Borough of Bangor was submitted, giving the following particulars:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Spinster. Widows. | |
| Class A—Business women... | 29 ... 22 |
| " B—Earnings | 56 ... 107 |
| " C—Working-class housewives | 19 ... 125 |
| " D—Middle-class housewives | 12 ... 24 |

giving a total of 404."

Note.—The £10 occupiers, qualified in virtue of renting business premises only, are included amongst the above classes. They number seven, and all except one are workers in shops or market gardens.

Further, "The Committee were satisfied that the numbering and classifications had been done by impartial and independent persons who had most intimate knowledge of the City, and that the work had been done with the greatest care."

The signatures of the previously-described citizens then follow.

The Bangor percentages work out as follows—Classes A, B and C together form 91 per cent. of the whole, B and C together 76 per cent., and Class D 9 per cent.

Dundee.

In Dundee the work was also carried out by an independent committee, with the following results:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Parliamentary Voters— | |
| Householders, who, under the Conciliation Bill, would be Parliamentary voters | 3,866 |
| Non-Parliamentary Voters— | |
| Non-occupant owners, who, under | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| the Conciliation Bill, would not be Parliamentary voters | 628 |
| £10 occupiers, who, under the Conciliation Bill, would not be Parliamentary voters | 369 |
| Wives whose husbands already vote in the constituency, who, under the Conciliation Bill, would not be Parliamentary voters | 279 |
| Lodgers, who, under the Conciliation Bill, would not be Parliamentary voters | 202 |
| Service franchisees, who, under the Conciliation Bill, would not be Parliamentary voters | 22 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| No Returns— | |
| Refused information | 514 |
| Removed, or not found in | 290 |
| Dead | 69 |

Total on roll

It will be seen that the £10 occupiers would, in Dundee, represent a rather larger proportion (not quite one-eleventh) of the total women voters and these would be out of the present Bill.

An analysis of the status of the householders gives the following figures:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Class A—Professional workers | 129 (3.4 per cent.) |
| " B—Weekly wage-earners | 1,690 (43.8 per cent.) |
| " C—Working-class housewives | 1,769 (45.3 per cent.) |
| " D—Women of independent means | 288 (7.5 per cent.) |

This gives us 3,576 women working for their livelihood as against 228 property women; 92.5 of the women householders of Dundee are therefore women who work for their livelihood and 89.1 are what are commonly called "working women."

Analysis of their housing gave the following:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Occupying 1 or 2 rooms | 2,177 |
| " 3 or 4 | 1,178 |
| " 5 | 183 |
| " 6 or more | 328 |

The word has gone out, and the Press—with a few honourable exceptions—preserve silence on the terrible disclosures contained in Mr. Brailford's leaflet about the treatment of the last deputation. That, however, makes little difference to the Suffragettes. They are used to the Press boycott, and they know how to overcome it. By the thousand the leaflet will be distributed among responsible people, members of Parliament, clergymen, doctors, officials, magistrates, lawyers and, as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said on Monday at the Queen's Hall, it will create a revulsion of feeling, and make it impossible for another deputation to be treated in the same shameful manner. Miss Pankhurst, too, spoke most gravely on the subject as reported on p. 352.

So now to work with the distribution of the leaflets, so that all the world will hear the black story!

And at the moment there is another form of protest to hand—the resistance of the Census. Judging from the sheaf of promises handed up at the Hall, this will be a splendid effort, and women will do nothing to help a Government which, as likely as not, would use the statistics as an argument for fresh one-sided legislation.

These devices are to harass the Government—"the more they are annoyed, the better pleased we shall be," said Miss Pankhurst—but their meaning is really far deeper; they may be small in themselves, but they represent woman's revolt against her condition as outcast, so well described by Mrs. Lawrence in her eloquent speech at the Queen's Hall last Monday. "It will not be for long. We are justified in forcible measures to protect helpless women and children. It seems almost as if women alone were now the defenders of the liberties of the people."

Yes, when women work together and spread in ever wider and wider circles, it forms a great web, as Miss Brackenbury said in a happy little speech, "into which we all tumble and get saved, so let us be up and doing."

NO SLACKNESS!

It was interesting to watch the varying expressions on the faces of the strangers at last Thursday evening's meeting at the Steinway Hall. Some of them, apparently came in from curiosity—they had never thought about this matter; others probably wondered why there was all this fuss about a vote. "To be told in Mrs. Tuke's opening remarks that people who said they could not see or feel the need for the vote went through the world with deaf ears, blind eyes, empty hearts, and no imagination, was well calculated to wake them up. Before the meeting concluded they got many things to think about in the interesting address given by Mrs. Pertwee, who said when women got the vote they meant to concentrate on the home and in serving the interests of the home dwellers. It was not true that women, because

they were not personally domestically employed, did not care about the home. In reply to those people who said that Suffragettes put the cause first and home anywhere, she would like to point out that the cause was the home and the home was the cause. Who would not say that the courage with which women came out into the labour market and fought their way was not more essentially womanly than the idea of treating marriage as a trade? The dignity of wifehood and the sacredness of motherhood must be recognised, but this was impossible until woman's economic status was raised. At the conclusion of her address, Mrs. Pertwee spoke of the work the Actresses' Franchise League are doing, and announced that they had made arrangements for holding a campaign in the East-End. Her message to the audience was, "All hands to the pump and no slackness."

After the singing of "The March of the Women," Miss Pankhurst roused a high pitch of enthusiasm by announcing, with regard to Mr. Brailford's leaflet, that the information he had given in the name of the Conciliation Committee must be known all over the world, Press boycott or no Press boycott. There were women in the audience who felt glad that there are women to-day whose eyes are open to see that the law, when it is supposed to protect women, is only a sham. They are not afraid to say it, and they are out to make every protest they can until they have got that which is the lever to change a condition of things which is infamous—namely, the vote. Women have been willing to give up home, friends, position, yes, and even life itself, for this, and they look to the British House of Commons to see that justice is done this Session.

MRS. PANKHURST AT PORTSMOUTH.

At Portsmouth Town Hall on Monday, February 20, a large and interested audience gathered to hear Mrs. Pankhurst, who, to quote from the *Portsmouth Evening News*, "rose to speak amidst a hearty round of sympathetic applause." In the course of her speech Mrs. Pankhurst said that she was glad to speak at Portsmouth, because they had electoral grievances, and consequently might look for sympathy. Seamen, she held, ought to be able to vote like members of the Universities, and to send their votes and have them registered, if their duties kept them away from the polling-booth. If Naval men could make their wives their proxies, their votes could be registered in a perfectly simple way. They must realise what it meant to have qualified for a vote, to have all responsibilities and duties of citizens, and yet be unable to exercise the franchise. In order to do justice in the matter of the vote, they must remove the legal interpretation of the franchise laws, which said that a woman should not vote, just because she was a woman. Men had striven in the past until all class distinctions were removed in respect of the franchise, and the middle classes, artisans and agricultural labourers voted the same as the rich. If men voted as property-owners, why should not women? As to the intellectual qualification, there were women graduates as much entitled to vote as the members of the Universities. Most men voted as householders; why not women, who were the heads of the household? (Hear, hear.)

PATIENCE A CRIME.

Speaking at an At Home in the Fitzwilliam Assembly Rooms, Peterborough, on February 24, Mrs. Pankhurst, in the course of her address, said that with the Suffragette patience had become a crime and impatience a virtue. (Applause.) One of the effects of the militant agitation was that people were coming to their meetings who had never come before. In the early days of the Suffrage movement she was content to be patient, and it was within the last four years she had turned into one of those "hysterical persons" who threw stones and went to prison. (Laughter.) Some might have come to that meeting to see what a militant Suffragette was like, and she had heard of people coming to their meetings with a half-pleasurable and half-painful feeling of excitement that something terrible might happen whilst they were there. (Laughter.) If women could be brought to the point of saying, "We must have it this year, we have tolerated it long enough," the Bill would go through. (Applause.)

THE DOLL'S HOUSE.

We are very glad to announce that in consequence of the great success of the recent performances of "The Doll's House" given by Mme. Lydia Yavorska (Princess Barinskai), arrangements have been made to give a series of evening performances of this play, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees, at the Court Theatre, from Monday, March 6, to Saturday, March 18 (except Tuesday evening, March 14). The play will be given as before, in Mr. William Archer's translation, Mme. Yavorska again playing the part of Nora.

The Suffragettes managed to get "Votes for Women" on the doorstep of 10, Downing Street. Next time we are, according to an expert to see it pointed on the roof of the House of Commons.

THE COLOURS IN AMERICA.

Columns in the American newspapers, with large headlines, indicate the progress of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in her tour through the States. On February 13 she addressed a large audience in the Second Baptist Church at Rochester, and explained the English movement. The *Herald* concludes its report:—

"Miss Pankhurst's recital of her prison experience was both pathetic and humorous, and incidentally revealed the fact that English jails are anything but clean. The severity of treatment meted out to the Suffragettes and the results of forcible feeding were described, as well as other conditions that have no parallel in this country."

The cards for her lecture at the Columbia Theatre are headed:—"The New Struggle for Liberty. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, English Suffragette, lectures at the Columbia Theatre on Washington's Birthday."

Mrs. Page, of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, writes: "Miss Pankhurst made a great impression on Boston." Referring to her speech before the Iowa Legislature, the *Des Moines Register* says:—"As she entered upon her story of the English Suffrage movement, she forgot herself. Her words came out of the fullness of her heart and they were strongly appealing and often filled with eloquence. She spoke nearly forty minutes. When she told simply the stand of herself and her sister Englishwomen for plain human rights, there was very evident sympathy for her everywhere."

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Office: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Telephone: City 6973.
Founder and Hon. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.
Hon. Treasurer—Frank Butler, B.A.
Hon. Parliamentary Sec.—D. Cameron-Swan.

The members of this union are co-operating with the women's societies in declining to furnish information required by the Census Authorities. Householders desiring particulars of this protest should communicate with Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Particulars of protests made by our members at Cabinet Ministers' meetings during last week will be found elsewhere. A demonstration in North London is being organised by this union to be held at the Avondale Hall, Palmer's Green, N., on Thursday, March 30. Tickets and full particulars can be obtained from Bernard V. Clarke, Esq., 3, Meadowcroft Villas, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.

Treasurer's Note.—To meet the growing legal expenses of this Union, the Hon. Treasurer earnestly appeals for further financial support. Three more promises of £5 each are urgently needed to fulfil the conditions already mentioned in this column. The following amounts received are gratefully acknowledged:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Amount already acknowledged | £768 12 3 |
| Mrs. Maitland | 0 3 0 |
| Mr. E. Bowden Smith's travelling expenses, per <i>Ilford W.S.P.U.</i> | 0 1 4 |
| H. Burrell, Esq. | 0 2 6 |
| Mr. Brewster | 6 0 0 |
| Mrs. Gertrude Nelson | 1 1 0 |
| Entrance fees | 0 7 0 |

Leicester.—A local M.P.U. has been formed, and friends in this district are requested to communicate with the local hon. secretary, Mr. Alfred Hawkins, 2, Gave Street, Narborough Road, Leicester.

A CATHOLIC SOCIETY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A well-attended drawing-room meeting of Catholic women was recently held at 8, George Street, Manchester Square (by kind permission of Miss Smyth-Pigott), to discuss the advisability of forming a society among Catholics for promoting Woman Suffrage, when it was unanimously agreed to do so. This society is to be formed on Constitutional and non-party lines, and is intended primarily to appeal to those Catholic men and women who have not hitherto taken any part in the Woman Suffrage Movement. An hon. treasurer has been appointed *pro tem.*, and a small sum raised to defray expenses of the formation of the society. If sufficient support is forthcoming it is hoped to hold an inaugural meeting shortly. In the meantime, the promoters will be glad to hear from all Catholics interested in the movement. Letters should be addressed to Miss Kendall, 22, Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park, N., or to Miss Jeffery, I.W.F. Club, 9, Grafton Street, W. The latter will arrange interviews if desired.

THE NEW PLAYERS.

This energetic new society, which has for its honorary secretary Miss Adeline Bourne, the well-known Suffragist, gave its members two performances of Oscar Wilde's "Salome" at the Court Theatre, on Monday and Tuesday. The tremendous energy which had been put into the preparations for these performances resulted in a full house, and, judging by the applause and by the bouquets which were showered upon Miss Bourne (who filled the rôle), the audience thoroughly appreciated the performance. Miss Bourne, who looked very charming in her Eastern dress, was "terrible as an army with banners," and Miss Edith Olive as Herodias was a magnificent figure. The other chief characters are all men, but among the ladies of the Court were some actresses well-known in the Suffrage world, including Miss Inez Benham, Miss Jane Comfort, and others. The weird Eastern music, played for the first half hour with the lights down, added very much to the mysterious effect.

A W.S.P.U. CONCERT.

We are glad to draw special attention to Miss Daisy Kottgen's concert at the Bechstein Hall, Wigmore Street, W., next Thursday, March 9, at 8.15 p.m. The profits are to be devoted to the *Streatham W.S.P.U.* Tickets, price 10s. 6d., 6s., 3s. 6d. and 1s., can be obtained at the Box Office, Bechstein Hall; Miss D. Kottgen, 63, Regent Park Gardens, N.W.; Miss Valerie Knoll, 129, Adelaide Road, N.W.; Miss Thea Glickens, 76, Broadwater Gardens, N.W.; Miss Leonora Tyson, "Uredale," Dromedary Road, Streatham; the W.S.P.U. Office, Heath Street, Harrogate.

OUR POST BOX.

POLICE TREATMENT OF THE DEPUTATION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—I have just read in to-day's paper of the horrible indignities inflicted upon those ladies who undertook the deputation to Parliament last November. A sense of shame completely filled me when I had finished. It makes one hold one's manhood cheap to read such evidence. I hasten to send a modest donation to your funds.—Yours, etc.,
A READER.

THE CENSUS BOYCOTT.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—I have not followed the literature of the census boycott, but it ought to be noted that to comply with the Act people who pass the night of Sunday out and come back "in the morning" of Monday must be entered in the census paper. So those who want to be safe must stay out until the evening (or perhaps afternoon).

It should be remembered that no one is bound to answer the occupier's questions, and the occupier is not bound to make any inquiries. Only the occupier is bound to answer the enumerators.

It is a puzzle why the Irish Act should be different. It apparently imposes a penalty on anyone who refuses to answer.—Yours, etc.,
TH. BATT.

Temple, E.C.

DISCONTENTED TEACHERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—I have been told that a post of Parliamentary Secretary has been created within the last few years by the N.U.T. Executive, and that the salary attached is secured from the 2s. which the officials of the Union set aside for Parliamentary representation. Can any teacher inform me if this is correct? If so, who is the lady or gentleman now filling the post?—Yours, etc.,
A SUFFRAGIST TEACHER.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. G. A. Touche, M.P., in his address at Queen's Hall on the 20th ult., counselled us to be "resolute and vigilant, to keep the country ringing with our demand, and to put every form of pressure on the Government and individual members of the House." Much dissatisfaction is felt amongst teachers at the treatment accorded the Conciliation Bill introduced in the late Parliament by Dr. Macnamara. This gentleman is one of those who has on occasion treated our demand with indifference, and even hostility. Teachers recent this, and consider that as our money has been largely used to place this gentleman in the eminent position he occupies, he should have shown more loyalty to those who provided the ladder for his climb. It is useless to waste energy in regret only. We must be up and doing, and endeavour to convince Dr. Macnamara of the justice of our cause, so that he will use his vote and influence to ensure the passage of the Bill, which will be introduced on May 5. I trust that every teacher will write to Dr. Macnamara, urging him to give his wholehearted support to this Bill and the recommendations of the Conciliation Committee.—Yours, etc.,
A DISSATISFIED LONDON MEMBER.

[We would remind women teachers who wish to protest against the levy of 2s. to the N.U.T. for Parliamentary representatives that Miss Townsend, 27, Muriel Road, Lee, S.E., will be glad to have their names and addresses as soon as possible.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to make a suggestion for "Self-Denial" Week to those of our members who take the VOTES FOR WOMEN paper regularly every week to the same people, namely, that they should take their "Self-Denial" cards with them, and ask for a small donation, and also get their customers to take an extra copy for that week. I tried it last year, and found everyone most responsive. I don't think I had any refusals. I collected nearly 10s. in that way.—Yours, etc.,
E. MAUDE STANILAND,
Bristol member.

WOMEN WARRIORS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—I see in yesterday's VOTES FOR WOMEN that you are about to publish certain articles on "Women in War." I should like to refer you to a favourite author of mine for a passage which deserves quoting in this connection. There is a lively account of the bravery and public spirit of the women of Sienna, in the siege that took place in 1555, to be found in the Commentaries of Messire Blaise de Monther, Marshal of France, translated by Ch. Cotton, Book III., pp. 141, 142. I commend it to your notice.—Yours, etc.,
E. D. KIRBY.
Edgbaston.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—On the morning of polling day here last election I went out, before anyone was about, with a little pot of good white oil paint and a small brush, and printed on the inner edge of the pavement, where all the

voters would pass to and from the polling place, "Taxation without representation is slavery, and Britons never, never, never shall be slaves." I also printed it along the brick wall of my field, which they had to pass coming and going to and from the train. On this place when the daylight goes the station lights shine right upon the letters, so that night or day he who runs may read, till time and weather wear out the paint. On the large doors of the field, near the same spot, I printed "No vote, no taxes." I find my field gate a useful place to stick cartoons and cuttings from VOTES FOR WOMEN, as everyone has to pass it going to and coming from the train.—Yours, etc.,
M. C. I. FROOD.
Topsham.

A WIFE'S INCOME.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—A case has just been reported to me in which a provincial tax surveyor has broken the solemn oath of secrecy (which all tax officials must take on their appointment) by disclosing a woman's income to her husband, the particulars having been given, under the seal of confidence, by the woman's employers. The Board of Inland Revenue has been requested to give its immediate attention to this grave breach of law. May I ask your readers to report any similar case that may come under their notice?—Yours, etc.,
E. AYRES PURDIE.
Craven House, Kingway, W.C.,
February 27, 1911.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Dear VOTES FOR WOMEN.—California to-day took a long step on the way to Votes for Women. The vote in the Legislature was on submitting amendment to vote at next election, and was—
Senate, 33 to 5.
Assembly, 65 to 12.

The insurgent movement in politics is on the "boom," as we say in California, and Woman Suffrage has the advantage of the general progressive uprising. We count on California as the sixth free State, and while we give due credit to the pioneer protests, the educational work, the increasing number of wage-earning women, the union labour and Socialist movement—all these necessary and helpful parts of the woman movement—some of us know that we owe most of all to the English women who have made Votes for Women the talk of the newspapers, the Press despatches, and the common people.—Yours gratefully,
ALICE L. PARK
(Chairman, Literature and Printing Committee of California Equal Suffrage Association).
611, Gilman Street, Palo Alto, California,
February 2, 1911.

THE "ANTIS" QUESTIONS TO WOMEN MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
DEAR SIR,—Being a woman who possesses a municipal vote, I have received a circular from the Anti-Woman Suffrage League enclosing a stamped postcard for my reply to the following questions:—

"(1) Do you prefer that the Parliamentary vote should remain, as at present, in the hands of men?"

"(2) Do you wish to give women the Parliamentary vote?"

May I point out that both these questions, whether purposely so or not, are worded in a most misleading way. The first question may mean: "Do you want to take away the vote from men?" or, on the other hand, it may mean: "Do you wish to extend the Parliamentary vote to all men or leave it as it is at present?" The second question would certainly be taken by most people to mean, "Do you wish to give the Parliamentary vote to all women?" As a woman Suffragist how am I to answer those two questions? I prefer that the Parliamentary vote should remain as it is at present, so far as men are concerned, but should I answer "Yes" to that question I should not doubt be counted as an Anti-Suffragist. In regard to the second question, though I am strongly desirous of the Parliamentary vote being given to duly qualified women, I do not desire that it should be given to all women, but many women who think as I do on this point might very naturally make the mistake of writing "No" in answer to this question, and so get wrongly counted as among the "Antis."—Yours, etc.,
E. MACKENZIE.
16, Palace Gardens Terrace, W.,
February 21, 1911.

A correspondent writes:—"Every member of the W.S.P.U. cannot for various reasons go on deputations or take an active part in the work, but I think that every individual member could help if even only by wearing her badge. It is much more convincing for the public to be constantly meeting members in every-day life than petitions. Also members can tell their friends, and people whom they meet, that they are Suffragettes. Owing to the way the matter is treated in the Press, some people have such funny ideas about the Suffragettes that it would come quite as a revelation to many. I think that if every member when she wears her badge felt that she was an advertisement for her cause (and many would judge the cause by her conduct in private life) a great amount of good could be done both to the cause and to the individual member."

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

During the past few weeks several new centres have been opened, and the local unions all over the country are engaged in a great Constitutional campaign. The amount of work that has to be got through is stupendous, and the organisers look to members and sympathisers to come forward and take their share. While arrangements for militancy (should this be necessary) are being made, it is important that the constitutional propaganda work should not be neglected.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Members are reminded that it is by individual effort that the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN will be increased. At the present time paper-sellers are needed everywhere, and especially at all the London pitches; and it is hoped that members will realise their personal responsibility in this matter, and volunteer. Names should be sent into Mrs. Lyall Dempster, The Woman's Press, 128, Charing Cross Road. Mrs. Drummond will meet the Local Secretaries at 4, Clements Inn, on Monday, March 13, at 6 p.m. It is important that every Local Union should be represented. Posters and handbills advertising the Albert Hall meeting on March 23, can be had from Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BALHAM & TOOTING.

Office: 60, Balham High Road, S.W. Tel.: 1228 Battersea. Organiser—Miss Violet Hughes, B.A.

A new paper pitch has been started at Nightingale Lane, and helpers for this or for the Station pitch will be welcomed. Some of the local members are coming forward and working splendidly, but the organisers want all members to do the same. Volunteers are needed for canvassing, for poster-parading, and for office duty. Regular meetings will take place at the Committee Room on each Wednesday in March, at 7.45. Season ticket for the four meetings, price 1s. 6d. Speaker next Wednesday is Miss Mary Thompson. The loan of chairs or benches for the office would be appreciated, to save the expense of hiring. Tickets for the big meeting on April 5 are now on sale, price 2s., 1s., and 6d.

BARNES.

Office—2a, High Street. Organiser—Miss Beldon.
Tickets (2s., 1s., 6d.) for the public meeting to be held on March 23 are now on sale at the office. It is hoped that all members and sympathisers will help in the sale of the tickets. On March 18 Mrs. Hills has very kindly offered to hold a drawing-room meeting. The organiser would be very pleased to have offers to canvass the district and to sell papers. Next week open-air meetings will be started and held every week on the Green. Subscriptions towards the campaign funds will be gratefully accepted.

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Organiser—Miss Hilda Gargett, 3, Stenard Rd., Palmers Green.

An enthusiastic meeting was addressed by Mrs. Drummond on Tuesday last, with the result that local

work is being now thoroughly reorganised under the leadership of Miss Hilda Gargett. The following officer were also elected:—Miss Gibson, speakers' secretary; Mrs. Neal, treasurer; Miss L. Gargett, VOTES FOR WOMEN secretary; and Miss E. Amenberg, literature secretary. As soon as arrangements can be made the Union will launch into work, with, it is hoped, splendid results for the Cause.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—305, King's Road.
Hon. Secretaries—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock.

The Canvassing Committee have secured five new subscribers for the paper. Thanks to Miss White, Miss Tew and Miss Lloyd for the energetic way in which they are carrying on the work. Mrs. Cox, who is unable to canvass, has paid a six months' subscription for the paper to be sent to a friend in the country, and Miss Blacklock has arranged for a copy to be placed for the next six months in a Chelsea restaurant. A list has been started of those willing to resist the Census. Will members please call, and put down their names? The list will only be open for the next ten days. A promise of some woollen goods for the shop has been received this week. More home-made marmalade, which always finds a ready sale, will be welcomed.

CHISWICK.

Office—496, High Rd. Hon. Sec.—Miss Coombs.

Thanks are due to Miss Cather for coming to speak at the meeting on Friday evening. It is hoped Chiswick will be well represented in the avoiding of the Census.

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon.
Tel. 988 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan and Miss Leslie Hall.

Will members please note a slight change that is being made in the Monday evening meetings? Instead of a speech, there will merely be a report of the Queen's Hall speeches of the afternoon, and the meeting will then be turned into a working party, to make things for the coming sale of work. On Monday, March 13, members are asked to attend a debate on Woman Suffrage at St. Andrew's Hall, Croydon, 8 p.m., as there will be no working-party on that date. A successful Drawing-room meeting was held on Thursday, February 23, at Mrs. Denham's house in South Norwood, when Mrs. Cameron-Swan dealt with militant methods, and interested many of her hearers in the question of Woman Suffrage for the first time. These Drawing-room meetings are an excellent form of propaganda. Thanks to Mrs. Foster for £25 s., the amount handed over from Progressive whilst evening. Will members willing to act as stewards at next Tuesday's meeting please send in their names to the Shop Secretary? They should wear white if possible, and be at the Hall at 7.15 p.m. One member has already promised to buy 100 of Mr. Brailsford's pamphlets (they are 2s. 6d. per 100), and send them out to prominent local persons in Croydon. Who will offer to do the same in Norwood, Purley, Sanderstead, Coulsdon, Wallington, Carshalton and Sutton? Mrs. Morris is warmly thanked for her promise to have the weekly VOTES FOR WOMEN poster shown at her expense at South Croydon Station. This promise will come into effect at the end of March. It is hoped members and friends are collecting for the

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

| March. | | | |
|--------------|---|--|----------------|
| Friday, 3 | Chelsea, 308, King's Road | Members' Meeting | 5 p.m. |
| " | Chiswick, 496, High Road | " | 8 p.m. |
| " | 4, Clements Inn, W.C. | Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo | 7.45 p.m. |
| " | Criterion Restaurant, Grand Hall, Actresses' Franchise League | Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, the Right Rev. Bishop Arnold Harris Mathew, Lord Robert Cecil. Chair: Mrs. Sala Raleigh. Hostess: Miss Christine Silver | 3 p.m. |
| " | 905, Fulham Road, S.W. | Members' Rally | 7 p.m. |
| " | Kensal Rise, Chevening Road | Miss Bonwick | 8 p.m. |
| " | Muswell Hill, Athenaeum | Miss L. Smith | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Sydenham, Wyndham, Longton Avenue | Miss Hicks, M.A. | 8 p.m. |
| " | Wandsworth, near Council House | Drawing-room Meeting. Hostess: Mrs. Streathfield | 3 p.m. |
| " | Wimbledon, Compton Hall | Miss Naylor | 7.30 p.m. |
| Saturday, 4 | Balham, corner Caistor Road | Mrs. Lamartine Yates. Chair: Rev. G. T. Sadler, B.A., LL.B. | 3.30 p.m. |
| " | Barnes, The Terrace. Drawing-room Meeting | Open-air Meeting | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Cricklewood, Yew Grove | Miss M. Cameron. Chair: Dr. Cruikshanks, Miss Jane Comfort. Hostess: Mrs. Cruikshanks | 3 p.m. |
| " | Harlesden, Manor Park Road | Miss A. Kelly, Miss R. Hyams | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Highgate, Archway Tavern | Miss E. Myers | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Ilford, 68, Cranbrook Road | Miss Bonwick | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Balfour Road | At Home | 7 to 7.45 p.m. |
| " | Islington, Jones Bros., Holloway Rd. | Miss Naylor | 8 p.m. |
| " | Kilburn, Birchington Road | Miss C. Hopkins. Chair: Miss Billing | 8 p.m. |
| " | Lewisham, Shop | Committee Meeting | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Uxbridge, "Old Rump" | Members and Friends | 5.30 to 7 p.m. |
| " | Wandsworth, near Council House | Miss Vera Wentworth | 8 p.m. |
| " | Spread Eagle | Miss Wright | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Willesden Green Library | Miss Richard | 7.30 p.m. |
| Sunday, 5 | Hampstead Heath, Jack Straw's Castle | Miss Burton, Miss Rickards | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Wandsworth Common | Miss Ada Wright | 11.30 a.m. |
| " | Wimbledon Common | Miss Richard | 2.30 p.m. |
| Monday, 6 | Kensal Rise, Mortimer Road | " | 3 p.m. |
| " | Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. | Miss Peck, Miss L. Smith | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Wandsworth, near Council House | Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Rev. Percy Dearmer, M.A., Miss Auriol Lee | 3 to 5 p.m. |
| " | West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings | Miss Lennox | 7.30 p.m. |
| Tuesday, 7 | Balham, Lecture Hall, Assembly Rooms | Mrs. Cameron-Swan | 8 p.m. |
| " | Croydon, Small Public Hall | Miss Margaret Cameron | 3 p.m. |
| " | Kilburn, Victoria Road | Mrs. Kington Parkes, Miss I. Green | 8 p.m. |
| " | Streatham, Wm. Morris Institute, 13, The Broadway, Glencoe Road | " | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Streatham, Wm. Morris Institute, 13, The Broadway, Glencoe Road | Members' Meeting | 7 p.m. |
| " | Sydenham, 8, Kirkdale | Lecture. Mrs. Bates | 8 p.m. |
| " | Wandsworth Town Hall | Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, Miss Decima Moore. Chair: Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S. | 8 p.m. |
| Wednesday, 8 | Balham, 60, High Road | Miss Mary Thompson | 7.45 p.m. |
| " | Chelsea, 308, King's Road | Miss Elderton | 8.30 p.m. |
| " | Harlesden, Manor Park Road | Miss Burton | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Highgate, Archway Tavern | Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Fahy | 7.30 p.m. |
| " | Ilford, Manor Park, The Rabbits | Miss Haslam | 8 p.m. |
| " | Islington, Highbury Corner | Miss Gibson | 8 p.m. |
| " | Kensington, 21, St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, At Home | Miss Evelyn Sharp, H. W. Nevins, Esq. Chair: Mrs. Bates | 4 to 6 p.m. |
| " | Kew Gardens, "Stockholm," Lichfield Road | Members' Meeting | " |
| " | Paddington, 50, Fred Street | Miss G. Brackenbury | 8.15 p.m. |
| Thursday, 9 | Kensington, At Home | Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, Miss Evelyn Sharp | 9.15 p.m. |
| " | Muswell Hill, N., Athenaeum | Miss Billing | 6 p.m. |
| " | Stainway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square | F. W. Patrick Lawrence, Esq., Miss Douglas Smith | 8 p.m. |
| " | Sydenham, 1, Lawrie Park Road | Mrs. Poyser | 4 p.m. |
| " | Drawing-Room Meeting | " | " |
| " | Tufnell Park, No. 5, Carlton Road | Miss Conolan, Miss Darton | 8 p.m. |
| Friday, 10 | Chiswick, 496, High Road | " | 8 p.m. |
| " | 4, Clements Inn, W.C. | Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo | 7.45 p.m. |
| " | 905, Fulham Road, S.W. | Members' Rally | 7 p.m. |
| " | Harrow Road, Prince of Wales (Outside) | Public Meeting | 8 p.m. |
| " | Kilburn, Broadbush Road | Miss Barwell | 8 p.m. |
| " | Kilburn, Broadbush Road | Miss Coombs, Miss Wilson, B.A. | 8.30 p.m. |
| " | Wimbledon, Compton Hall | Mr. Victor Duval | 3.30 p.m. |

March 23, Royal Albert Hall Meeting, 8 p.m.

coming Jumble Sale in April. Gratefully acknowledged: Anon., £1; Mrs. Ireland, 1s.

HEALING.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.
Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 72, Argyle Road.

Thanks to Mrs. Drummond for her visit on Feb. 22. There was a full gathering of members at Mrs. Finlay's house to meet her, and a local branch was started. A committee of five was formed—two hon. secs., speakers sec., literature sec. and treasurer. The aim of the Union will be to arrange Drawing-room meetings, outdoor meetings, and a public meeting as soon as possible. Means of raising funds for renting an office will also be thought out. Miss Spark has promised a donation of 10s. Will sympathisers in Baling communicate with one of the secretaries?

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Shop—66, Fulham Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss L. Sutton and Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Massey was unfortunately prevented, at the last moment, from speaking last Friday, but Miss Sheppard most kindly took her place, giving a very impressive address on "The White Slave Traffic." The chair was taken by Miss C. Sidney Woolf. Already a number of members have declared their intention of boycotting the Census in one way or another. A few Albert Hall tickets (1s. and 6d.) are still to be had. Please order at once. The Votes captain, Miss Bellie wishes to thank Mrs. Barnes, Miss Cameron and another, who made a record sale in Putney High Street last Saturday night. Will other members please volunteer?

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham.

7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.

Members and friends are reminded of the Public At Home which is being held at the Ethical Hall, Greenwich Road, on March 2. Plans for Self-Denial Week will be discussed. The help of every member and friend will be needed.

HACKNEY.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road.

A meeting took place on Friday last at the above address. Four new members joined, and plans for evading the Census were discussed. All sympathisers in the neighbourhood are invited to the meetings.

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—166, Hammersmith Road.

Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

On Tuesday evening the At Home was held at 40, Talgarth Mansions, by kind permission of Mrs. Armstrong. Canvassing is being continued in the district, and the results will be made public at the Annual General Meeting, to be held shortly. It is hoped that all members will do their utmost to attend that meeting—as the Yearly Report will be read, and the progress of work in the district shown.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—24, Heath Street.

Organising Sec.—Miss M. Rowlett.
South and West Hampstead Headquarters,
104, Finchley Road.

Will every member give some time to local work these next few weeks? Miss Florence Spang has promised to devote a day or day and a half each week to canvassing, etc. Will others do the same? A Census meeting is being arranged with the Women's Freedom League, for Tuesday, March 21, at 3 o'clock in the Small Hall at Haverstock Hill. Admission will be free. The time for working this up is short, and many workers will be necessary.

HIGHGATE.

Office—44, High Street. Organiser—Miss Billing.

The canvassing continues to show good results. A series of open-air meetings has been started (see programme). The first was held on Wednesday, Feb. 22, near Muswell Hill Athenaeum, when Miss Billing and Miss Gargett were the speakers. Another large meeting was held near the Archway Tavern on Saturday last, at which Mrs. Keeling and Miss Mescock spoke. Thanks to Mrs. Mansell-Moulin and to Miss Mitchell for help given. Gratefully acknowledged—Mrs. Barfield, 2s. 6d. Every member must bring friends to the big meeting at the Athenaeum, Muswell Hill, on March 16, at which Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Massey will speak. Chair, Mrs. Mansell-Moulin. Tickets now on sale, 2s., 1s., 6d.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.

A large crowd gathered to hear Miss Gilliat at Barkings on Wednesday and on Saturday Miss Maud Harvey made a splendid speech outside the Town Hall. The sale of papers increases at each meeting. Members are asked to note that the sale at meetings depends largely on the number of sellers. Sellers are wanted for the pitch at Ilford Station, 6 to 8, Wednesday and Friday, and especially for canvassing. The secretary will be glad to hear from members and sympathisers with regard to the Census. Albert Hall tickets: arena, 1s. Apply early.

ISLINGTON.

Office—317, Goswell Road, E.C.

Organiser—Miss E. M. Casserley.

Will members and friends please note that the secretary will be at the office every Wednesday from 6 to 8 p.m.? Five new members have come forward to help with the paper-selling, which will enable the Committee to start another pitch in Holloway Road. Miss Bain is ready with plans for canvassing. Helpers are greatly needed for this branch of the work.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—133, Church Street, Kensington, W.
Tel., 2114 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Bates,
and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

Thanks to the devoted canvassing of the Misses Wyke, the Horthy Room meeting was most successful. Few members were made, and a substantial sum was raised for the Treasurer. Thanks to the Rev. S. Dallas for speaking, and to Lady Stout for attending the meeting in spite of her recent illness. Mrs. Reginald Pott had a well-attended Drawing-room meeting on Friday, in connection with the South Kensington campaign, at which Miss Marie Brackenbury and Mr. Reginald Pott spoke. 50 papers were sent to prominent Kensington residents this week, and an increase of the special fund to enable the same number to be sent out each week is hoped for. The co-operation of all members to raise a record amount in Kensington for the Self-Denial Week fund is needed. Will each member let the secretaries know as soon as possible what time she can give from March 11 to 18 for this work, and in what way she can help?

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Shop hours: 2 to 5 p.m. Thurs., 10.30—12.30 p.m.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 22, Mount Pleasant Road.

Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett's witty address, Miss Purvis's piano solo, and Miss Kimmond's recitation were greatly appreciated by the audience at Avenue House on Feb. 21. The Self-Denial Week sale of home-made produce—groceries, shop confectionery, and also of fancy goods—at greatly reduced prices, will be held at the shop on Wednesday, March 15, 2 to 9 p.m., and on the following three days at the usual shop hours (see above). Will every member and friend kindly contribute something to the confectionery and grocery stall, and also help to make the sale a success? Several promises of help have already been received. Another whist drive (tickets 1s. 6d., including refreshments) will be held at Avenue House on Saturday, March 18, at 7.30 p.m., part of the profit to go to the Self-Denial Week fund. Tickets for the whist drive and for Mr. Houseman's reading of "Fines and Penalties" on April 6 can be obtained at

the shop, on sale or return. Will members and friends of the local union, as well as of the neighbouring unions, help with the sale of tickets? Thanks to Miss Bous for 2s. 6d. towards shop rent.

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, 40, Tufnell Pt., N.

The concert, whist drive and dance, held last Thursday, was in every way a success, and already people are asking for another on the same lines. Over 24 was taken in tickets. Warm thanks to those who gave refreshments, and to the following artists: Miss Newstead and Mr. Hawkins, Miss Bayman, Miss Nancy Gillman, Miss Low, Miss Grace Darling and Miss Bonwick; and to Mr. Frank Witty, whose "Suffrage songs" and others met with great approval. Many said that the fencing and jiu-jitsu by the young pupils of Miss Garrud from Crouch End High School were alone worth going to see. Suggestions for Self-Denial Week should be sent to the secretary or to Miss Hume, 28, Weston Park, Crouch End. Miss Hume is reconstructing the pitch-selling and urgently desires every member to do her duty.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—218, High Road, Kilburn, Tel. 1183, Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

The Social at Plympton House (kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Jones) was a great success, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by members and friends. Many new members were made. Heartiest thanks to the Misses Wyatt, who kindly consented to sing at the last moment, and to the following artists: Miss Burton, Mrs. Halsey, Miss Rose Leo, the Misses Slade, and Mr. Frank Witty; also to Nurse Pittfield for her most delightful speech, to Mrs. Shewell Cooper for acting as chairman in the absence of Mrs. Penn Gaskell through illness, and to Mrs. Morris for such generous help with the refreshments. An afternoon meeting for working women will be held in Doyle Hall, Kensal Rise, on March 15. Paper-sellers and speakers are needed.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—30, Prasad Street, W.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield.

The next item of work in this district is a canvass of municipal voters. Anyone who will give any help with this laborious undertaking will be gratefully welcomed. Open-air meetings are being arranged at Nutfield Place, Edgware Road, and "Prince of Wales," Harrow Road, every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. The total profit from the recent entertainment amounted to £30 after payment of all expenses.

PINNER.

Hon. Sec., Mrs. Tarrero, Rockstone House.

On February 24, as a result of a meeting at Rockstone House (Mrs. Drummond being present) a local branch was formed. The following were appointed:—Hon. secretary, Mrs. Tarrero; hon. treasurer, Mrs. Verden; speakers' secretary, Miss McLelland; literature secretary, Miss H. Verden; Votes secretary, Miss Bessie Barrett. Mr. Tarrero offered the branch a banner, so that Pinner might be represented at the Queen's Hall meetings.

RICHMOND AND KEW.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Eileen Casey, 25, West Park Road, Kew; Miss Vera Slade, 4, Pagoda Avenue, Richmond.

Members are asked to attend the Members' Meeting arranged for March 3. Plans are to be made for canvassing the district during Self-Denial Week; and other suggestions are invited.

STREATHAM.

Temp. Office: 197, High Road, Streatham.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.

It has been decided to stay on at the above address until the shop in Shubbery Road can be opened. It is hoped this will be on March 24, when Miss Evelyn Sharp has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony. Meanwhile members must concentrate on making the first lecture in the William Morris Institute a great success. Admission to the lecture is 1s.; tickets for the entire series of five lectures (transferable and undated) are 4s. The proceeds of these lectures are intended for the shop fund. A Members' Meeting will be held at 7 p.m. each Tuesday before the commencement of the lectures. Important details in connection with the opening of the shop are likely to come up for discussion next Tuesday; will members please make a point of attending? Last week's issue of Votes for Women has been posted, with a personal letter, to all the doctors in the district, and this week clergymen and others will be circulated. All who realise the importance of this undertaking are asked to support it financially. Gratefully acknowledged towards shop rent fund—Miss Dines, 1s. a week; Mrs. B. Brewster, £1; Miss Rogers, 10s., per Miss Follitt, 1s. 4d. Special attention is drawn to Miss Daisy Koettgen's concert (see p. 356). The profits are for the shop fund.

SYDENHAM.

Shop and Office—25, Kirkeale.

Organiser: Miss Miller.

Friends are reminded of Mrs. Streetfield's drawing-room meeting to-day (Friday—see programme). A meeting will take place at the Forest Hill Baths, on the evening of March 30, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak. Lady Stout will take the chair, and Miss Declina Moore will recite (engagements permitting). Tickets—2s., 1s., and 6d.—may now be obtained at the office. Tea parties are held every afternoon in the office at a charge of 3d. All members are welcome. Contributions to rent fund—Miss Broadhurst, 3s.; Mr. Streetfield, 1s. Mrs. Massey spoke at the weekly meeting at the shop on Tuesday evening. There was a very good attendance and Mrs. Massey's speech was much appreciated. Will all interested please note that these meetings are held every Tuesday at 8, and are free to everyone.

WALLINGTON.

A most successful drawing-room meeting was held at Dinham, Hillside Gardens, on February 23, when Mrs. Lovignol's very clear and convincing address was much appreciated. Several who knew nothing of the movement before considered her arguments irrefutable, and it is hoped that some energetic work for the cause will result.

WALTHAMSTOW.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. David Niles, Claremont House, 44, Second Avenue, Walthamstow.

A meeting is being held at the Pioneer Café, Hoe Street, on Thursday, March 2, at 8.30 p.m., when Miss Hart will give an address. A number of canvassers are wanted for Self-Denial Week. Will those willing to help send their names to the secretary?

WANDSWORTH.

Shop and Office: 57, High Street.

Organiser—Miss Charlotte Markwick.

The organiser begs all these members and friends who read Votes for Women, and live within gateable distance of this district, to come forward and help, as time is now short and the Town Hall meeting on March 7 must be thoroughly advertised. Chalkers, members for poster parades, stewards and canvassers are urgently needed. As Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Declina Moore are so kindly speaking, it is the duty of the local members to show their gratitude by making this meeting a brilliant success. Heartiest thanks to all those who have already given so much help and subscriptions, which will be acknowledged in next week's paper. A bazaar will be held on March 13 (Monday) from 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Thanks to Miss Grievs for the beautiful contributions already sent in. Tickets for Town Hall meeting can be obtained at 47, High Street, and will be on sale at the box-office on the night of the meeting.

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A "Viyella" Nightdress, whether of simple or elaborate design, stands out above its competitors as the ideal garment for present wear. In cut, trimming, and in finish, all possible care is taken to ensure the best result; but of course the garment depends in the main upon the well-known qualities of "Viyella," viz., its softness, lightness, unshrinkability, and durability. All these points combine to make a garment pleasing in every way to the lady of most particular tastes.

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WIMBLEDON.

Shop—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon.

Tel. 1022, P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Marton, Surrey.

Members have made valiant and successful efforts to fill the gap occasioned by the continued absence of Mrs. Lamartine Yates. Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Huggitt and Mrs. Bacon are specially to be commended. These Compton Hall weekly meetings on Fridays, at 3.30 p.m., should be made widely known, as they not only offer special opportunities for selling the paper and general literature, but have resulted in at least one newly-pledged member on each occasion, and many new sympathisers. To-day presents a special opportunity, as the Rev. G. T. Gidley, B.A., LL.B., will speak. Next Friday, Mr. Victor Duval will give an address on "Liberalism and Women's Suffrage." Further handbills can be obtained at the offices. Tickets for the Wandsworth Town Hall meeting on March 7 (2s., 1s. and 6d.) are on sale at the shop. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Declina Moore are the speakers, and Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S., will be in the chair. Albert Hall tickets are going quickly, and should be secured without delay. Two gifts have to be recorded: a weekly advertisement in the *Bord News* of the Compton Hall meetings for the six remaining weeks of the series, and a dial clock for the shop—given by Mr. and Mrs. Lamartine Yates on the occasion of the latter's birthday. The Sunday meetings continue to be very well attended.

Home Counties.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 15, Stratford Road.

The Ewen Hall meeting on Thursday last was in every way a success. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence gave a stirring address, leading up from the arithmetic of the vote to the vital social problems which women are faced with to-day. Lord Lytton sent a long and very interesting letter of sympathy, and regretted his unavoidable absence from the platform. The Rev. Hugh Chapman, chairman, urged the audience to follow the example of Mrs. Lawrence and Lady Constance Lytton, who gave their utmost, and of Miss Edith Olegg, who had generously come to sing the new march. A good collection was taken, and a large stock of literature sold. Special thanks to those members who helped so generously with the shop last week, and to Miss Mace and Miss Barfield, who organised the stewarding on Thursday.

Saturday, March 4.—Market Place, Miss H. O. Pittfield, 2 p.m.

BEDFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Billinghurst, 45, Tavistock Place.

The meeting on February 4 addressed by Miss Naylor and Miss Lightman, was so successful, another meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at the Working Men's Institute, at 6 p.m. Miss D. Pethick will speak.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—3, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 4623 Nat.

Organiser—Miss G. Allen.

The members' meeting to welcome Miss Allen was well attended. It was decided to keep on the old premises for a time. Paper-sellers are still needed, also some more volunteers for keeping the office. It is proposed to keep the office open longer if helpers are forthcoming. It is hoped there will be a large attendance at the members' meeting to-night, when plans and suggestions for Self-Denial Week are to be discussed.

Monday, Mar. 6.—Hove Town Hall, Lady Stout, Chair: Mrs. McKeown, 2.30 p.m.

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT.

Organiser—Miss P. N. Macaulay, County Hotel, Canterbury.

Suffragists in Canterbury and the neighbourhood are earnestly asked to rally round Mrs. and Miss

Horsley and the organiser, and work for the success of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting on March 16, at the Foresters' Hall, at 8.15 p.m.—Mr. Franklin will also speak. Tickets (reserved and numbered, 2s. 6d. and 1s., bank of hall, 6d.) can be had at Goulden's and the County Hotel. Miss Hawkins is kindly acting as ticket secretary, while Miss Agnes Horsley is superintending the stewarding and literature selling, and Miss Brenda Passell the orchestral rendering of Dr. Ethel Smyth's march. Volunteers for orchestra, stewarding and literature selling should apply at the County Hotel. Readers of the paper are requested to study this column very carefully next week for suggestions as to plans for Self-Denial Week. Canterbury, Dover, and Folkestone suffragists will, it is hoped, respond to the treasurer's appeal, and co-operate with the organiser in the canvassing campaign of that week. Tuesday, Mar. 7.—Canterbury, Westgate, Open-air Meeting, Miss Macaulay, 8 p.m.

CHELMSFORD.

Wednesday, Mar. 8.—Institute, London Road, Miss Isabel Seymour, 8 p.m.

MAIDSTONE AND NORTH KENT.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 33, Stuart Road, Gillingham, Kent.

Will members in the different centres please note the members' meetings? There is much to be arranged and discussed, and it is important that everyone should come. Suggestions for Self-Denial Week will be welcome. A Jumble Sale will be held on Saturday, March 15. Contributions in the shape of clothing, furniture, etc., will be gladly received. Mrs. Gundry's whist drive was very successful and enjoyable. Full details of the series of At Homes during the last week in March will be given later. Lady Stout has kindly promised to speak, and it is hoped Mr. Laurence Houseman will explain the Census boycott. Will any women householders ready to carry out this Census boycott communicate at once with the organiser, as arrangements are already in hand?

Friday, Mar. 3.—Horne Bay, 2, Malina Crescent, Members' meeting.

Sunday, Mar. 5.—Gillingham, Men's Adult School, Miss Laura Ainsworth, 3 p.m.

Monday, Mar. 6.—Chatham Town Hall (outside), 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Mar. 7.—Chatham, Seista Café, Members' Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, Mar. 8.—Margate, Members' Meeting, 7 p.m.

Thursday, Mar. 9.—Gillingham, Women's Adult School, Miss Laura Ainsworth, 7.40 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Organiser: Miss G. A. L. Marsh, 7, Craneswater Avenue, Portsmouth.

Self-Denial week is drawing near and there is hard work to be done. In addition to the collecting cards for each individual member some house to house canvassing is being arranged. Everyone is asked to make an effort to help with this. In Southampton it is proposed to have a jumble sale on March 13, and a whist drive on March 20. In Portsmouth a jumble sale on March 18, and probably a cake and candy sale also (date to be announced later). Members and friends wishing to attend the great Albert Hall meeting in London on March 23 must send their names to Miss Marsh at once in order that tickets may be secured. Persons wishing to resist the Census should write to headquarters and the local organiser without delay. Volunteers for paper-selling are urgently wanted in both towns, and members are urged to do everything possible to increase the circulation of Votes for Women locally. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Bullin, 1s.; Miss Gibson 2s.; Miss Pascoe 2s.; Miss M. Schoenfeld 5s.

Friday, Mar. 3.—Portsmouth, 7, Craneswater Avenue, Members' Meeting, 8.45 p.m.

Wednesday 8.—Portsmouth, St. Michael's Church Society, Deane.

Xenia Kritzke, a young peasant woman, has been recognised by the Tsar of Russia as a Knight of St. George, with the right to wear the St. George Cross, for valour in battle. She was living in East Siberia at the outbreak of the Japanese war, and enlisted as Konstantin Kritzke. She was wounded at Patloff Hill, but recovered, and rejoined her regiment. She carried two wounded men out of fire on the retreat of the Russians to Moulken, for which it was recommended that the cross be awarded to her. She is a quiet, good-tempered-looking woman. She was present in her ordinary Sunday clothes and looked like a prosperous peasant at the banquet on St. George's Day.

—Christian Science Monitor.

will bring friends with them to this meeting. Offers of drawing-rooms for meetings will be welcomed.
Wednesday, Mar. 8.—Barry, Lady Isabel Margesson.
Thursday, Mar. 9.—Newport, Shaftesbury Cafe, "At Home" Lady Isabel Margesson, 3.30 p.m.
Pontypool, St. James's Hall, Lady Isabel Margesson, 7.30 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH.

Shop—44, Princess Street, Ipswich.
Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 19, Blent Street, Ipswich.
Shop Sec.—Miss King.

In view of the second reading of the Bill on May 5, an extensive campaign is being planned in this district, taking in a large number of constituencies, and therefore Self-Denial week comes at an exceptionally opportune moment. Arrangements are now being made to carry out the following schemes: (1) Special Shop Sale: Miss King appeals for home-made sweets, cakes, jams, marmalade, pickles, eggs, butter, and cheese, etc. (2) Jumble Sale: Goods should be sent to Miss Lillie Roe, 55, Forey Road, Ipswich, not later than Friday, March 10. (3) Special Canvass: All are asked to devote a certain number of hours during Self-Denial week to this work. An excellent list of sympathisers can be obtained at the shop. (4) Open-Air Scheme: All able to take part in open-air work are asked to send in their names to the organiser at once. A very picturesque scheme is being planned.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Miss Grace Roe, Miss Helen Craggs, 14, Gromwell Road, Peterborough.

Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to Peterborough last Wednesday has aroused great interest. Mrs. Mansel presided at the afternoon At Home, held in the Fitzwilliam Rooms, when Mrs. Pankhurst's convincing speech made a deep impression on her audience. At the close quite a number of subscribers were obtained for the paper and several new members made. The *Peterborough Advertiser*, reporting Mrs. Pankhurst's evening meeting, says:—"The Corn Exchange was crowded, the audience including many of the leading ladies and gentlemen of the city." Both halls were delightfully decorated by the kindness of Councillor H. B. Vergette, who lent his plants for both meetings. The organisers specially thank Mrs. Fordham, Miss Vergette, Miss Wadlow, Miss Tebbutt, Miss King, Miss Margaret Fison and Miss K. Guthrie for the splendid help they gave. Also to all who so kindly sent cakes for the At Home and stewarded at these meetings. Arrangements are being made for papers to be on sale at all the leading newsagents, and local members and friends are asked to give them their support. On Monday, February 20, Mrs. Mansel addressed the Women's Liberal Association, Peterborough, by kind invitation. Mrs. Winfrey presided, and keen interest was aroused by Mrs. Mansel's speech. The next great event here will be Self-Denial Week, and Miss Craggs, who is entirely undertaking the scheme for this week, welcomes ideas from all. The market stall is to be specially in evidence on Saturdays, March 11 and 18, and a special appeal is made for saleable goods of every kind. Country members can greatly help in this scheme by sending baskets of violets, snowdrops, home-made cakes, sweets, jams, pickles, marmalade, butter and eggs, etc. Every one must send something. This is a new centre, therefore funds are urgently needed to open up the district. The organisers appeal to all to do their utmost in making this week a grand success.
Saturday, March 4.—Cambridge, St. Andrews' Hall, Mrs. Massey, Miss Grace Roe, 4 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Office—68, Manningham Lane, 'Phone 4038.
Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

A crowded audience listened with great pleasure to Mrs. Zangwill's lecture on Tuesday. Many were outsiders, and all were charmed with the speaker's handling of the subject. The canvassing scheme is being taken up well, but the organiser will be glad to hear of more helpers. The Jumble Sale promises to be a great success, thanks to the energetic and untiring work of Miss Millar Wilson, and to her helpers, Mrs. Beldon, Miss Collins, Mrs. Holton, and Miss Newton, who have devoted themselves for several days to the task of sorting and pricing the goods. Mrs. Percy Lund is specially thanked for her kindness in coming to give hints, out of her experience with such sales, in pricing and general arrangement. It is hoped members will attend in large numbers at the At Home on March 8 and bring their friends.
Wednesday, Mar. 8.—Church Institute, North Parade, At Home, Mrs. Beldon, Miss Millar Wilson, 8 to 10 p.m.

HALIFAX.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.
Hon. Sec.—Dr. Helena Jones, 3, Rhodesia Avenue.
The Mikado Cafe was crowded to overflowing last Wednesday night, and the audience listened most attentively to Mrs. Zangwill's lecture and to Dr. Jones's clear exposition of the reasons for the vote. To many of the people the question was comparatively new; but great interest was aroused, several new members joined, the local papers gave excellent reports, and members feel a most hopeful beginning has been made. Miss Elsie Greenwood kindly undertook the task of ticket and literature secretary. So will all applicants for tickets (1s., 6d., and 3d.) for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on March 30 please apply to her? The tickets may be had on sale or return. Handbills may also be had, either from her or from Dr. Jones. Names of those willing to act as stewards and literature-sellers at Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting should also be sent in to Miss Greenwood.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.

Organiser—Miss A. Williams.

The organiser and Mrs. Aubrey were the speakers at Sunderland on Tuesday, February 21, at a very successful Drawing-room meeting, through the kindness of Mrs. Williams, an enthusiastic new member. A number of professional and business women were present. Several new members joined the Union, and many pamphlets and papers were sold. It was decided that a small hall should be taken for monthly meetings, and this part of the work has been kindly undertaken by Miss L. Thompson. It has also been arranged to hold monthly meetings at Jarrow and Gateshead. Dr. Alice Burn and the organiser will speak at Jarrow, March 14, in the adult school. A united meeting of the various branches of the Women's Co-operative Guild is being arranged for Friday, March 17, in the Guild Room at Dorn Crook. The organiser has received special invitation to speak on March 13 to the Jarrow branch, which has 80 members. The suffrage debate at the Irish Literary Society, on February 21, resulted in a splendid win for Miss Nora Ball. In a crowded hall there were only two dissentients. The names of those who mean to oppose or evade the Census, and also names of volunteers for the next deputations, should be sent to Miss Williams. A cake and candy sale, which will include any and all kinds of eatables, will be held at 77, Blackett Street, on Saturday, March 11, at 3 p.m. Tea will be provided at 4d. The date of Miss Vida Goldstein's visit to Newcastle will be announced later.
Friday, Mar. 3.—South Shields, Victoria Hall, Dr. Alice Burn, Miss Williams, Mr. Leyden, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Mar. 7.—Walker-on-Tyne, Women's Co-operative Guild, Miss Annie Williams, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, Mar. 8.—77, Blackett Street, At Home, Dr. Alice Burn, 3 p.m. Public Meeting, Dr. Alice Burn, Chair: Miss Williams, 7.30 p.m.
Thursday, Mar. 9.—Gateshead Coatsworth Hall, Miss Williams and others, 8 p.m.
Friday, Mar. 10.—St. Stephen's Mutual Improvement Society, Parochial Hall, Tulloch Street, Miss Annie Williams, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop: 39, Huntriss Row.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Suffield, 13, New Queen Street.
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley.
The new shop has attracted a great deal of attention in the town, and its first week's takings have exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. A Suffrage library, which is to be kept in the shop, has been started. A good many members have promised to lend their Suffrage Literature to it, and any book can be taken out for a fortnight at a penny a book. Thanks to the M.P.U. Sec., Mr. Wardell, for the loan of a clock, to Mrs. Wardell for the loan of a table, to Dr. Mackenzie for the loan of her illuminated address from Mrs. Pankhurst to her others on to go to the prison if necessary, given a tea cloth, and promised some linoleum. And to Miss Bremner, who has given a green lacquer tray. Members will be glad to hear that Mr. Howard Rowntree has promised to speak in the shop on March 15, at 8 p.m. The Secretaries will be glad to hear of any members spending Easter in Scarborough who will volunteer for speaking, paper-selling, chalking, or shop keeping. Helpers will be much needed for the latter at that time.
Wednesday, Mar. 8.—The Suffrage Shop, 39, Huntriss Row, 8 p.m.

YORK.

Office—35, Coney Street.

Organiser—Miss Key-Jones.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Coultate, 33, Melbourne Street.
Some excellent open-air meetings have been held during the week, including one at New Barwick. Miss Adela Pankhurst was the chief speaker on each occasion. The people were deeply interested. Members have worked hard in advertising the entertainments for Shrove Tuesday. Some took up pitches in different parts of the city, wearing placards, distributing bills and selling Votes for Women. Miss Adela Pankhurst and Miss Key-Jones have been indefatigable in their efforts to make it a success.

North-Western Counties.

LIVERPOOL AND CHESHIRE.

Office—28, Barry Street. Tel. 3781 Royal.
Organiser—Miss Davis.

An At Home to welcome the new organiser will be held to-day (Friday), at the shop, at 7.30 p.m. Members are all looking forward to meeting Miss Davis, and she is certain to have their hearty co-operation in the work. Admission to this At Home will be 6d.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
Tel.: 1940 Central. Organiser—Miss Stephenson.

Lady Stont and Miss G. Brackenbury's meetings took place as arranged, the audiences being most interested in the benefits which the suffrage had brought to women in New Zealand. Many strangers were present, some of whom expressed astonishment that the vote could mean so much. Thanks to the following for their splendid help:—Mrs. Tolson, for the management of the tea and gift of provisions; Mrs. and Miss Sidebottom, Miss Eva Wilson, and Miss Mabel Capper. Every individual member is requested to bring at least one friend with them on Friday, March 10 (see below). Workers are required for the distribution of handbills, selling tickets, &c. It is hoped all members will attend to-night's special meeting.

Friday, Mar. 3.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Mar. 7.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, 3 p.m.
Friday, Mar. 10.—17, St. Ann's Square, At Home, Mr. Laurence Housman, 3 p.m. Onward Hall, "Census," Mr. Laurence Housman, 8 p.m.

Scotland.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—61, Nethergate. Organiser—Miss Fraser Smith, M.A. Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.

Last week Miss Cook addressed two meetings. In the afternoon Miss Moorhead kindly gave a drawing-room meeting, which was most successful, and in the evening Miss Cook spoke again at 61, Nethergate. The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN is going ahead in Dundee. Miss Ross and Miss Whitton, on Saturday last, sold, with the help of other members, ten dozen papers. Several newsgirls in the principal streets are now showing the poster. Promises of cakes, candy and marmalade have been received for the sale on March 25. More offers of help will be welcomed. Members will be pleased to hear that Mr. Laurence Housman will speak at 61, Nethergate, on March 15, on the Census Resistance. On March 31, Miss Vida Goldstein will speak in the Upper Gillfield Hall. Tickets (6d. and 3d.) and handbills will be ready shortly. On March 24, a public meeting will be held in Blairgowrie, at which Madame Malmberg will be the speaker. Further particulars will be given later. Members are reminded that Self-Denial Week is coming. Warm thanks to Misses Alexander, Mrs. Thacker, Miss Keddie and Misses McDonald for their splendid supplies of candy.
Saturday, March 4.—Flower Market, Literature and Candy Stall, 2 to 10 p.m.
Wednesday, March 8.—61, Nethergate, Miss Frances M. Parker-Cantab, 8 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—2, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.

Organiser—Miss Lucy Burns, B.A. Tel.: 6182 Central.

Miss Anne Cook very kindly filled Miss Freeman's engagements during the past week. Mrs. Duncan's splendid drawing-room meeting on Monday afternoon, and Miss Thomson's on Tuesday evening, went off very successfully. A charming meeting was arranged at Portobello for Friday evening by the Portobello members; Miss Cook was the speaker. Many thanks to Mrs. Baxendale for her skilful management of the evening's business and pleasure, and to Portobello friends who made up the delightful programme. Work will now be concentrated on the Census protest; it will be possible for every single member to assist with this scheme, in one way or another. Ways and means can be discussed at the office; information will be most gladly supplied.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—502, Sauchiehall Street.

Tel.: 618, Charing Cross. Organiser—Miss Wylie.

Members are requested to assemble without fail to-morrow (Saturday), in the shop, to consider the census protest and the plans for Self-Denial Week. It is only by taking counsel together that the best results can be reached, and the organiser hopes every member will make a point of putting in an appearance. The weekly At Home on Saturday was largely attended, and it is gratifying to observe the increasing number of strangers. Mrs. Zangwill's address was at once powerful and sympathetic, and was listened to with rapt attention. Mrs. Hector's Drawing-room Meeting was successful in arousing the interest of many who had never before attended any suffrage gatherings. Miss Wylie and Miss Ralston spoke. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Eaglesome, 1s.; Miss Walker, 1s.; Miss Johnston, 1s.; Miss Mc Campbell, 10s.; Miss Dunn, 10s.; Mrs. Zangwill, 2s. 3d.; Mr. Adamson, 2s. 2s.; Mrs. McNeer, 2s. (car money); Miss McLaren, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Martin, 3s.; Miss Hamilton, 2s. 6d.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Education Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Edin Avenue, W.
Hon. Secretary—Miss Hale, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

For the subject for this week's class the members are asked to read the daily papers and to deal with any points from them which clearly show the need for

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the woman's vote. Next week the subject will be the "Position of Married Women Under the Law." Will members please communicate with Miss Hale about the public classes, and with Miss Lee about the private classes, and in the latter case a stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed. Members are particularly asked to note that everyone who attends these classes must be prepared to speak.

- RULES.**
1. Members of the Union only are eligible.
 2. The Class is held at 4, Clements Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
 3. Entrance fee 3d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
 4. The Library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
 5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Phyllis Ayrton, 83, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 13, Carlton Vale, Maiden Vale, N.W.

The debate on Tuesday was a great success; Miss Ayrton championed the cause of Women's Suffrage, and Mr. Bonney opposed it. Those members of the W.S.P.U. who are engaged in clerical work should make a point of writing to one of the Secretaries and joining the Clerks' W.S.P.U. It is essential that all women in business should be drawn into the movement, and this cannot better be done than by introducing them to the Clerks' W.S.P.U., which has been expressly formed for the purpose of getting into touch with women clerks.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln.
Offices—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

During the last few days the Oxford branch has received a great impetus, as Rev. H. Scott Holland, Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford, has kindly consented to become its President. Successful meetings have been held during the week at Brighton, Richmond, Worthing and Portsmouth; at Worthing a branch has been established, and another is in progress of formation at Portsmouth. On Monday, March 6, at 8 p.m., the Greenwich and Lewisham Branch are holding a public meeting at the Borough Hall, Royal Greenwich; chairman, Rev. F. H. Jewess, M.A.; speakers, Mrs. Close Shipham and Rev. C. Hinchliff. Addresses will be given on Thursday evenings during Lent, at 8 p.m., at St. Mary's, Paddington Green, by Rev. C. Hinchliff on "Social Problems of To-day." March 9, School; 16, Business; 23, The Poor; 30, The Unit; April 6, The Profligate.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Kington Parkes addressed two very interesting meetings during the past week. One was at the New Constitutional Society, and the other at Buxton Town Hall on Friday, February 24. This week she will address meetings in connection with the W.S.P.U. at Loughborough, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Birmingham. The Women's Tax Resistance League have also adopted the Census Boycott as another logical form of Passive Resistance to a Government which still refuses their claims to citizenship. They are in full sympathy with those scientists who feel it would be the very greatest pity to cause any inaccuracy in the census returns, but it must be recognised that the fault will lie with the Government and not with the women.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Org. Sec.—Rev. Edward Clark, 1, Burns Road, Harlesden, London, N.W. Hon. Cor. Sec.—Miss Hatty Baker, 35, Hartington Villas, Hove.

To give effect to the interest created by the Memorial Hall meeting, the Rev. E. Clark is starting an organising campaign. He will begin of help in the following ways—(a) Names of Free Church men and women who would help form branches; if possible, introductions to such. (b) Names of ministers in sympathy, especially if they would speak or get church rooms lent for meetings. (c) Information as to special neighbourhood—halls, kind of meetings and speakers desirable, prospective local vice-presidents or members of committee, drawing-rooms that might be lent, etc. (d) Personal help is specially needed, with which the Executive Committee is prepared to co-operate. Two meetings have been held, one at Lavender Hill with Rev. E. Clark as speaker, resulting in a Battersea Branch, with Mrs. Sambrook as secretary; a second at Manor Mission, Brompton. A secretary is still wanting. Will someone offer? A suffrage service at a London church is proposed. Particulars will be given later.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Miss Chenery presided at Tuesday's weekly meeting, which was addressed by Professor Oldham (Professor of Commerce, National University). In the course of his able and vivid address Professor Oldham alluded to the old argument that women were unfit to vote, he admitted that many were not politically educated, but stated that this was a reason for giving, not withholding, the vote. The same was true of the agricultural labourer, who only fitted himself by the exercise of the vote. The present situation he declared full of hope, the year being an exceptionally favourable one for the passing of our bill. A discussion followed.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, BELFAST.

There was a large attendance at the Central Hall meeting, Rosemary Street, on Monday, February 13. Mrs. Wadsworth took the chair, and the following ladies spoke: Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. McCourt, and Miss Carter, and their speeches were well received. Mrs. Hickey takes charge of the paper-selling, and manages to dispose of nine dozen every week. The society finds that the present office in the Scottish Temperance Buildings is too small, and is on the look out for a larger one.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Organiser—Miss Helen Ogden.
Office—4, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).

At the At Home on Tuesday, February 21, Mrs. Kington Parkes explained the various methods and uses of tax resistance and detailed the progress of the Tax Resistance League. The audience were especially interested. Later in the afternoon the chairman, Mrs. Hartley, announced a pleasant surprise, namely, short addresses from Miss Boyle, president of the Johannesburg Women's Suffrage Society, and Miss Broadhurst; also from Miss Elderton, who spoke on the Census. The best thanks of the committee to the member who so very kindly sent a cheque for office seats.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Adelphi Terrace House, 1, Robert Street, Strand; W.C. Telephone: City 1214.
Organising Secretary—Miss Joan Dugdale.

The Play Department announces a performance of exceptional interest on Tuesday afternoon, March 7, at three o'clock, at the Regent Theatre, Maiden Lane, W.C. Two new one-act plays will be produced, Miss Eva Moore, Mrs. J. B. Fagan, Miss Dora Barton, Miss Gilman Scaife, and other well-known actors and actresses having promised their services. The programme will include "Restitution," by John Kidd, a powerful play dealing with the divorce question; "Her Wild Oats," by Harold Rubinstein, which touches upon the Suffrage question from a new point of view; and "The Other Side," an entertaining monologue by H. M. Paull. Tickets (all reserved), 2s and 3s, may be had from the League or from Miss Victoria Addison, 37, Avonmore Road, Kensington, W.

So widespread and almost universal has become the conviction that true progress will never be made until both sections of the human race are placed on an equal footing in all departments of life that to find adherents to the old idea of sex-inequality is almost as hopeless a task as the search for the proverbial needle in the bundle of straw. At a debate held under the auspices of the Actresses' Franchise League on Friday last at the Exeter Hall on the subject, "That Equality of the Marriage Laws would be Desirable for the Progress of the Community," it was found that Dr. Forbes Winslow, who was to have taken the negative, was in perfect agreement with Mr. Cecil Chapman, who took the affirmative, and, although the hall was densely packed with people, not one was to be found to dispute the proposition. Despite, however, the absence of that opposition which always lends a touch of keenness to a discussion, the debate proved of great interest, and the remarks of Mr. Cecil Chapman, the well-known London magistrate, were especially instructive.

"I do most sincerely affirm," said Mr. Chapman, "that the equality of treatment of the sexes must lead to a greater increase of spirituality and intellectuality. The inequality of the law as regards this particular question stands thus: If the marriage contract is broken by the woman it can be at once dissolved at the instance of the man, but if it is broken by the man it cannot be dissolved at the instance of the woman, who has got to wait until he has added to his original offence something of a stronger and more brutal nature, and he must be guilty of gross cruelty or of desertion or starvation or some other horror, to make it possible for her to get rid of the tie." The result of this state of affairs was that thousands of women, especially those belonging to the working-classes, passed their lives in great misery.

After a short discussion the resolution was put from the chair by Lady Meyer, and was carried unanimously.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

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CONSERVATIVE & UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

Kensington Branch.

This association had a very crowded and interesting meeting at 60, Onslow Gardens, on Wednesday, February 22, by the kind permission of Mrs. Hytton Dale. The speakers were Mrs. Morgan Dockrell and Mr. J. E. Urwick, Professor of Political Economy at King's College. Mrs. Hytton Dale presided, and also spoke eloquently. The meeting was successful in every way, and a good collection was taken.

WESTMINSTER.

Through an error, the drawing-room meeting at 159, Ashley Gardens, S.W., announced in last week's issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN for March 18, should have been March 16.

The Friends' Social Purity and Abolitionist Association will hold a day's conference on Friday, March 10, at Westminster Friends' Meeting House, 52, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Mrs. Bramwell Booth will open the discussion on "The Limitations of Rescue Work as a Check to Immorality."

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All Advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SOCIETY OF THE GOLDEN KEY.—Temporary premises, 14, Latham Gardens (Bar's Court Tube). Every Friday evening, 8.30: Debates, Lectures on Social Subjects, Art, Literature. Send to Secretary for information. Mrs. Hugo Ames (Flora Northesk Wilson) (Master of Unity, Los Angeles), President; Hugo Ames, B.A., Vice-President. Lectures shortly on "White Slave Traffic in America," "Divorce: Its Use and Abuse." Opening of Hayter House, 15, Chesham Gardens, March 24. Members W.S.P.U., 1s. entrance. Music, Tea. Pledge, "Let Us Work in Unity."

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BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Young lady wishes to receive paying guests. Double or single rooms, 15s. 6d. Garden. Motor-buses. District Railway. Bath (h. and c.). West suburb.—Box 816. VOTES FOR WOMEN Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

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GENTLEWOMAN (young), living in pleasant little upper part, wishes to meet with another to share expenses.—"B," 51, Acacia Road, St. John's Wood.

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SUFFRAGETTES visiting BRIGHTON and wanting a COMFORTABLE HOME should write to Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., Sea View, 13, Victoria Road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702. Special terms for week-ends.

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